















John Jay

New York

John Jay



*Jamb Candler*

JOH. AMOS COMENII  
ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

HOC EST

*Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1819*

OMNIUM PRINCIPALIUM IN MUNDO RERUM, ET IN

VITA ACTIONUM,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

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JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S  
VISIBLE WORLD:

OR

A NOMENCLATURE, AND PICTURES

OF

ALL THE CHIEF THINGS THAT ARE IN THE WORLD,

AND OF

MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS THEREIN;

*In above 150 Cuts.*

Written by the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last  
Essays, and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of  
any he hath hitherto made.

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Translated into English

BY CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

*For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.*

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THE FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THE TWELFTH LONDON  
EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

And the English made to answer Word for Word to the Latin.

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*Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu.*

Arist.

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New-York:

Printed and sold by T. & J. Swords, No. 160 Pearl-Street,

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1810.



Samuel Chandler

6/14

New York

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

*Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cuncta Animantia Terræ, & universa Volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa, Appellavitque Adam Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa Volatilia Cæli, & omnes Bestias Agri.*

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. 1. p. 6, Amst. 1657, fol.

Didacticæ nostræ prora & puppis esto : Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant : Scholæ minus habeant strepitus, nauseæ, vani laboris ; plus autem otii, deliciarum, solidique profectus : Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum, confusionis dissidiorum ; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis et tranquillitatis.

304821



To the Editor of the twelfth edition of Comenius's *Orbis Pictus*.

SIR,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned gentleman in a public company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of Comenius is now fallen totally into disuse as a school-book, though no other comparable to it has been substituted in its place; I was desirous to see it, and, by your assistance, succeeded in my inquiry.

After a careful examination of it, I think it by far the best book extant for the purpose of introducing boys to the knowledge of *things* as well as of *Latin terms*, and furnishing their minds with a stock of useful *ideas*; in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miserably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin writers called *classical*, whose works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the false bottom of the pagan theology; their heads are filled with visionary objects, which leave them ignorant of common life, common reason, common science, and common Christianity.

It may be said, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *best form*, the worth of the book will not be lessened by such a comparison. Comenius has greatly the advantage from the addition of his figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known observation of the critic,

*Segnius irritant animos demissu per aurem,  
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

The figures give a substance to the sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the chapters, formed into regular discourses, are explanatory and instructive, communicating, together with the Latin terms, some knowledge of the sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to see how many elements of learning the ingenious author has brought together in so small a compass. Upon the whole, this work of Comenius is as far preferable to a common *nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of loose stones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of grease and cotton.

The principal subjects of the Christian faith have found their place amongst the rest: so that the boy who has learned this book need not ask his school-fellow (as one did of late, to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty*? The most common nomenclature now in use makes no mention of the name of God in the singular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monsters of gentilism: as if Latin and Latinists were connected with no religion but the religion of idols. It must be owing to this prejudice, so early infused, that many scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward revelation: and when the mind, thus destitute of truth, is at length assaulted by the allurements of vice, what at first was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into aversion; and they turn out positive infidels and libertines. As this evil is in a progressive state, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may say severity) into the errors of modern education, and to give something of a Christian turn to the education of Christian children; that we may stop that torrent of heathen principles and loose opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this church and kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to insert a chapter under the title of *botany*, a study much in vogue; with another on the *deluge*: and as the work was composed before our *Harvey* had demonstrated the circulation of the blood, I have made the necessary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the last edition. I wish I had sufficient influence to recommend it generally for the use of schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin grammar and syntax; being well assured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the shortest, surest, and pleasantest road; and that it will also serve to prevent, in some degree, that Pagan ignorance to which many boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very insufficient methods.

W. JONES.

*Pluckley.*

## An Advertisement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are some considerable alterations in the present edition of this book, from the former, it may be expected an account should be given of the reasons for them. It is certain, from the author's words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word answered to another over against it: This might have been observed in our English translation, which would have fully answered the design of *Comenius*, and have made the book much more useful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the words in some places from the order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a boy has sometimes to seek seven or eight lines off for the corresponding word; which is no small trouble to young learners, who are at first equally unacquainted with all words, in a language they are strangers to, except it be such as have figures of reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an adverb in one tongue to a noun in the other; whence may appear the necessity of the translations being exactly literal, and the two languages fairly answering one another, line for line.

If it be objected, such a thing could not be done (considering the difference of the idioms) without transplacing words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical; it ought to be observed, this is designed for boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short sentences as these, but from discourses where the periods have a fuller close. Besides, this way has been already taken (according to the advice of very good judges) in some other school books of Mr. *Hoole's* translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such condescensions as these, to the capacities of young learners, are certainly very reasonable, and would be most agreeable to the intentions of the ingenious and worthy author, and his design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it: whose excellency in the art of education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the method of their schools; and whose works carried that esteem, that in his own life-time, some part of them were not only translated into twelve of the usual languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Persian*, and *Mogolic* (the common tongue of all that part of the *East-Indies*), and since his death, into the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due encouragement here in *England*, some years ago; till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wished, some persons of judgment and interest, whose example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into reputation again, would revive the *Comenian method*, which is no other than to make our scholars learn with delight and cheerfulness, and to convey a solid and useful knowledge of things, with that of languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one volume) for a speedy attaining the knowledge of things and words, joined with the discourses of Mr.

*Locke*,\* and two or three more of our own nation, for forming the mind, and settling good habits, may doubtless be looked upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and complete system of the art of education that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who seriously considers it, must be convinced of the advantage; and the generality of schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that heathenish stuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard nuts, which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholesome kernels) whilst things really perfective of the understanding, and useful in every state of life, are left unregarded, to the reproach of our nation, where all other arts are improved, and flourish well, only this of education of youth is at a stand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any endeavours to improve it; or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest wisdom and judgment in several nations, have, with a just indignation, endeavoured to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

It is not easy to say little on so important a subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The book has merit enough to recommend itself to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckoned one of the author's best performances; and besides the many impressions and translations it has had in parts beyond sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavoured no needless alterations should be admitted in this edition, and as little of any as could consist with the design of making it plain and useful; to shun the offence it might give to some; and only the Roman and Italic character alternately made use of, where transplacing of words could be avoided.

\* *Mr. Locke's Essay upon Education.*

*Dr. Talbot's Christian School-master.*

*Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.*

*Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.*

— *His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.*

London,  
July 12, 1727.

J. H.



## THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE READER.

**I**NSTRUCTION *is the means to expel rudeness*, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in schools : but so as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and, 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to one's life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*.

3, 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business is, that *sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest : because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak*. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in one's course of life ; which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living* : Which, that you

good masters may not be loth to run over with your scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is a *little book* as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language; *full of pictures, nomenclatures, and descriptions of things.*

1. *The pictures* are the representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latina Linguae*; and with that fulness that nothing very necessary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

2. *The nomenclatures* are the inscriptions or titles, set every one over their own pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

3. *The descriptions* are the explications of the parts of the picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belong one to another.

Which such book, and in such a dress, may (I hope) serve,

1. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights: and it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scarecrows may be taken away out of wisdom's gardens.

2. This same little book will serve *to stir up the attention which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more*: which is also a great matter; for the senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This book then will do a good piece of ser-

vice in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

3. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime.* In a word, this book will serve for the more pleasing using of the *Vestibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of itself.

First, *It will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto*, especially having a *symbolical alphabet* set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *a b c* scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the pictures, and the inscriptions set over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

Second, *The same book being used in English, in English schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom*; because by the aforesaid descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; showing the declining of the seve-

ral words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

Third, Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue* ; as one may see in this edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found somewhere else, whither there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more cheerful use of this book.

1. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to school.

2. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the school) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot show.

3. And let the things named them be showed, not only in the picture, but also in themselves ; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the house, utensils, &c.

4. Let them be suffered also to imitate the pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be winning ; first, thus to quicken the atten-

tion also towards the things, and to observe the proportion of the parts, one towards another ; and, lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

5. If any thing here mentioned cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the scholars ; as colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be showed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the scholars.

Thus at last this school would indeed become a school of things obvious to the senses, and an entrance to the school intellectual. But enough ; let us come to the thing itself.



*The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.*

GENTLEMEN,

THERE are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused) many of the *books* of this well-deserving author Mr. *John Comenius*, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a language, have been translated in several countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that *they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things and words, they prove rather a mere toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

*For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety (and thereby to become discouraged) than to care to treasure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.*

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present book, he hath (according to my judgment) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas, indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, *taking the way of teaching little ones by grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions,*

*which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean.* And this I guess to be the reason why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanor of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a school-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our grammar-schools to learn the Latin tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little book, which was for this purpose contrived by the author in the German and Latin tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to school to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his accidence, to be provided of this book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his accidence) be thus exercised.

1. *Let him look over the pictures with their general titles or inscriptions*, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any

time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

2. *Let him read the description at large* : First in English, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inserted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us ; partly because our English schools think that children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin schools suppose they have already learned it at the English ; partly because our common grammar is too much defective in this part, and scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from schools to the universities, and return from thence [some of them] more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their bills and shop-books.

3. Then let him *get the titles and descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also *learn*, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time) he hath learned in the first part of his *accidence* ; where I would have him *tell what part of speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it* ; but especially to *decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs* according to the examples in his rudiments ; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his *accidence*. *As for the rules of genders of nouns, and the præterperfect tenses and supines of verbs, and those of concordance and construction in the latter part of the accidence, I would not have a child much troubled with them, till by the help of this book he can perfectly practise so much of etymology as concerns the first part of his accidence only.* For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learned by at least thrice going them

over, will much prepare children to go cheerfully forward in their grammar and school authors, especially if, whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this translation; that the book being writ in High-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that country and speech, which cannot, without alteration of some pictures as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *symbolical alphabet* is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those masters that intend to make use of this book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of nouns and verbs, and their manner of variation.

*Such a work as this*, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced teachers, and I myself had some years since (whilst my own child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted children, who are *most taken up with pictures from their infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent* (and whereof children are as yet ignorant) *are most easily conveyed to their understanding*. But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so completely as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare grammar rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars; but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind:

Else how should a child conceive what a rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native language, which is given him thereby to understand the rule? For rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this subject, it being *the very basis of our profession, to search into the way of children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up children in his fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful service both in church and commonwealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live, *ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same profession with you*,

From my School in Lothbury,  
London, Jan. 25, 1658.

CHARLES HOOLE.

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*N. B.* Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Children's wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.

*The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, some time an eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, touching a work of this nature; in his Gate to Sciences, chap. 2.*

**C**ERTAINLY the use of images or representations is great: If we could make our words as legible to children as pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. *And if we had books, wherein are the pictures of all creatures, herbs, beasts, fish, fowls, they would stand us in great stead. For pictures are the most intelligible books that children can look upon. They come closest to nature, nay, saith Scaliger, art exceeds her.*



# ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS,

A WORLD OF THINGS OBVIOUS TO THE SENSES,  
DRAWN IN PICTURES.



Invitation.

I.

*Invitatio.*



The Master and the  
Boy.

M. *COME, Boy, learn to be  
wise.*

P. *What doth this mean, to  
be wise?*

M. *To understand rightly,*

*Magister & Puer.*

M. *VENI, Puer, disce sa-  
pere.*

P. *Quid hoc est, Sapere?*

M. *Intelligere rectè,*

*to do rightly, and to speak out rightly all that are necessary.* agere rectè, et eloqui rectè omnia necessaria.

*P. Who will teach me this ?*

*P. Quis docebit me hoc ?*

*M. I, by God's help.*

*M. Ego, cum DEO.*

*P. How ?*

*P. Quomodo ?*

*M. I will guide thee through all.*

*M. Ducam te per*

*omnia.*

*I will show thee all.*

*Ostendam tibi omnia.*

*I will name thee all.*

*Nominabo tibi omnia.*

*P. See, here I am ; lead me, in the name of God.*

*P. En, adsum ; duc me, in nomine DEI.*

*M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which man's Speech consisteth ; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy Tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy Hand can picture out.* *M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices Sonos, ex quibus Sermo humanus constat ; quos Animalia sciunt formare, & tua Lingua scit imitari, & tua Manus potest fingere.*

*Afterwards we will go into the World, and we will view all things.* *Postea ibimus in Mundum, & spectabimus omnia.*

*Here thou hast a lively and Vocal Alphabet.* *Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.*



*Cornix cornicatur,*      â à A a  
*The Crow crieth.*



*Agnus balat,*      b è è è B b  
*The Lamb bleateth.*



*Cicàda stridet,*      cî cî C c  
*The Grasshopper chirpeth.*



*Upupa dicit,*      du du D d  
*The Whooppoo saith.*



*Infans ejulat,*      è è è E e  
*The Infant crieth.*



*Ventus flat,*      fi fi F f  
*The Wind bloweth.*



*Anser gingrit,*      ga ga G g  
*The Goose gagleth.*



*Os halat,*      ha'h, ha'h H h  
*The Mouth breatheth out.*



*Mus mintrit,*      ì ì ì I i  
*The Mouse chirpeth.*



*Anas tetrinnit,*      kha, kha K k  
*The Duck quacketh.*



*Lupus, ululat,*      lu ulu L l  
*The Wolf howleth.*



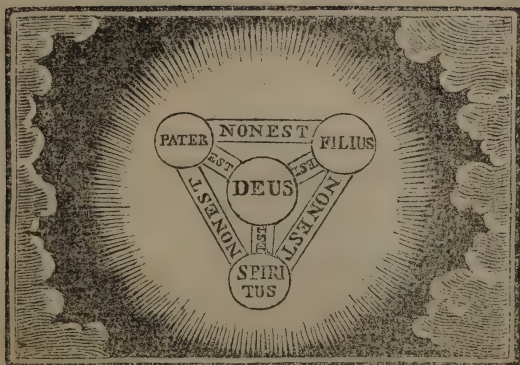
*Ursus murmurat, mummum* M m  
*The Bear grumbleth.*

	<i>Felis clamat,</i> <i>The Cat crieth.</i>	<i>nau nau</i>	N n
	<i>Auriga clamat,</i> <i>The Carter crieth.</i>	<i>ò ò ò</i>	O o
	<i>Pullus pipit,</i> <i>The Chicken pippeth.</i>	<i>pi pi</i>	P p
	<i>Cuculus cuculat,</i> <i>The Cuckow singeth.</i>	<i>kuk ku</i>	Q q
	<i>Canis ringitur,</i> <i>The Dog grinneth.</i>	<i>err</i>	R r
	<i>Serpens sibilat,</i> <i>The Serpent hisseth.</i>	<i>si</i>	S s
	<i>Graculus clamat,</i> <i>The Jay crieth.</i>	<i>tac tac</i>	T
	<i>Bubo ululat,</i> <i>The Owl hooteth.</i>	<i>ù ù</i>	U u
	<i>Lepus vagit,</i> <i>The Hare squeaketh.</i>	<i>va</i>	W w
	<i>Rana coaxat,</i> <i>The Frog croaketh.</i>	<i>coax</i>	X x
	<i>Asinus rudit,</i> <i>The Ass brayeth.</i>	<i>y y y</i>	Y y
	<i>Tabanus dicit,</i> <i>The Breeze or Horse-fly</i> <i>saith.</i>	<i>ds ds</i>	Z z

God.

II.

Deus.



**GOD** is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting.

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence, Spiritual and One.

In his Personality, Three.

In his Will, Holy, Just, Merciful and True.

In his Power, very great.

In his Goodness, very good.

In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.

A Light inaccessible ; and yet all in all.

Every where, and no where.

*Deus* est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum *Ens*.

*Essentiâ* Spiritualis, & unus.

*Hypostasi* Trinus.

*Voluntate*, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

*Potentiâ* Maximus.

*Bonitate* Optimus.

*Sapientiâ*, immensus.

*Lux* inaccessa ; & tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique, & nullibi.



*The chiefest Good, and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things.*

*As the Creator, so the Governor and Preserver of all things, which we call the World.*

*Summum Bonum, et solum et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.*

*Ut Creator, ita Gubernator et Conservator omnium rerum, quas vocamus Mundum.*

The World.

III.

*Mundus.*



*The Heaven, 1.  
hath Fire, and Stars.*

*The Clouds, 2.  
hang in the Air.*

*Birds, 3.  
fly under the Clouds.*

*Fishes, 4.  
swim in the Water.*

*The Earth hath Hills, 5.*

*Woods, 6. Fields, 7.*

*Beasts, 8. and Men, 9.*

*Cælum, 1.  
habet Ignem & Stellas.*

*Nubes, 2.  
pendent in Aere.*

*Aves, 3.  
volant sub nubibus.*

*Pisces, 4.  
natant in Aqua.*

*Terra habet Montes, 5.*

*Sylvas, 6. Campos, 7.*

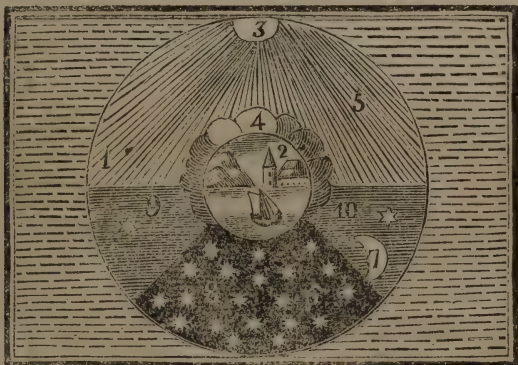
*Animalia, 8. Homines, 9.*

<p><i>Thus the greatest Bodies of the World, the four Ele- ments, are full of their own Inhabitants.</i></p>	<p><i>Ita maxima Corpora Mundi, quatuor Elementa, sunt plena Habitatoribus suis.</i></p>
--	--

The Heaven.

IV.

Cælum.



*The Heaven, 1.  
is wheeled about, and  
encompasseth the Earth, 2.  
standing in the middle.*

*The Sun, 3.  
wheresoever it is, shineth  
perpetually, howsoever dark  
Clouds, 4.  
may take it from us ;  
and causeth by his Rays, 5.  
Light, and the  
Light, Day.*

*On the other side, over  
against it, is Darkness, 6.  
and thence Night.*

*Cælum, 1.  
rotatur, &  
ambit Terram, 2.  
stantem in medio.*

*Sol, 3.  
ubi ubi est, fulget  
perpetuo, ut ut densa  
Nubila, 4.  
eripiant eum a nobis ;  
facitque suis Radiis, 5.  
Lucem, Lux Diem.*

*Ex opposito, sunt Tene-  
bræ, 6. inde Nox.*

*In the Night  
shineth the Moon, 7.  
and the Stars, 8.  
glister, and twinkle.*

*In the Evening, 9.  
is Twilight :*

*In the Morning, 10.  
the breaking, and  
dawning of the Day.*

*Nocte  
splendet Luna, 7.  
& Stella, 8.  
micant, scintillant.*

*Vesperì, 9.*

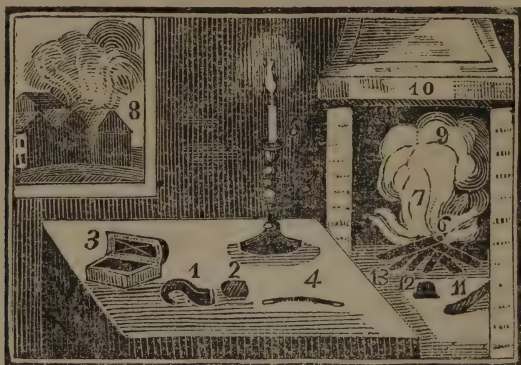
*est Crepusculum :*

*Manè, 10. Aurora,  
& Diluculum.*

Fire.

V.

Ignis.



*The Fire gloweth,  
burneth, and consumeth to  
ashes.*

*A Spark of it struck out of  
a Flint, (or Firestone) 2.  
by means of a Steel, 1.  
and taken by Tinder in  
a Tinder-Box, 3.  
lighteth a Match, 4.  
and after that a Candle, 5.*

*Ignis ardet,  
urit, cremat.*

*Scintilla ejus elisa  
e Silice, (Pyrite) 2.  
Ope Chalybis, 1.  
et excepta a Fomite  
in Suscitabulo, 3.  
accendit Sulphuratum, 4.  
et inde Candelam, 5.*

or Stick, 6.  
and causeth a Flame, 7.  
or Blaze, 8.  
which catcheth hold of the  
Houses.

Smoke, 9.  
ascendeth therefrom,  
which, sticking to the  
Chimney, 10.  
turneth into Soot.

Of a Firebrand, .  
(or burning stick)  
is made a Brand, 11.  
(or quenched stick.)

Of a hot Coal  
(red-hot piece  
of a Firebrand)  
is made a Coal, 12.  
(or a dead Cinder.)

That which remaineth,  
is at last Ashes, 13.  
and Embers (or hot Ashes.)

vel *Lignum*, 6.  
et excitat *Flammam*, 7.  
vel *Incendium*, 8.  
quod corripit  
*Ædificia*.

*Fumus*, 9.  
ascendit inde,  
qui, adhærens  
*Camino*, 10.  
abit in *Fuliginem*.

Ex *Torre*,  
(*ligno ardente*),  
fit *Titio*, 11.  
(*lignum extinctum*.)

Ex *Pruna*,  
(*candente particulâ*  
*Torris*)  
fit *Carbo*, 12.  
(*Particula mortua*.)

Quod remanet,  
tandem est *Cinīs*, 13.  
& *Favilla* (*ardens Cinīs*.)

## The Air. VI. Aër.



*A cool Air, 1.*  
*breatheth gently.*

*The Wind, 2.*  
*bloweth strongly.*

*A Storm, 3.*  
*throweth down Trees.*

*A Whirl-wind, 4.*  
*turneth itself in a round*  
*compass.*

*A Wind under Ground, 5.*  
*causeth an Earthquake.*

*An Earthquake causeth*  
*Gapings of the Earth, (and*  
*Falls of Houses.) 6.*

*Aura, 1.*  
*spirat leniter.*

*Ventus, 2.*  
*flat valide.*

*Procella, 3.*  
*sternit Arbores.*

*Turbo, 4.*  
*agit se in gyrum.*

*Ventus subterraneus, 5.*  
*excitat Terræ motum.*

*Terræ-motus facit*  
*Labe (& ruinas.) 6.*



## The Water.

## VII.

## Aqua.



*The Water springeth  
out of a Fountain, 1.  
floweth downwards  
in a Brook, 2.  
runneth in a Beck, 3.  
standeth in a Pond, 4.  
glideth in a Stream, 5.  
is whirled about  
in a Whirl-pit, 6.  
and causeth Fens. 7.*

*The River hath Banks. 8.*

*The Sea maketh Shores, 9.*

*Bays, 10. Capes, 11.*

*Islands, 12.*

*Almost Islands, 13.*

*Necks of Land, 14.*

*Straights, 15.*

*and hath in it Rocks. 16.*

*Aqua scatet*

*è Fonte, 1.*

*defluit*

*in Torrente, 2.*

*manat in Rivo, 3.*

*stat in Stagno, 4.*

*fluit in Flumine, 5.*

*gyratur*

*in Vortice, 6.*

*& facit Paludes. 7.*

*Flumen habet Ripas. 8.*

*Mare facit Littora, 9.*

*Sinus, 10. Promontoria, 11.*

*Insulas, 12.*

*Peninsulas, 13.*

*Isthmos, 14.*

*Freta, 15.*

*& habet Scopulos. 16.*



Thunder is made of a  
brimstone-like vapour,  
which breaking out of a Cloud,  
with Lightning, 11.  
thundereth and striketh  
with lightning.

Tonitru fit ex  
Vapore sulphureo,  
quod erumpens è Nube  
cum Fulgure, 11.  
tonat & fulminat.

## The Deluge.

## IX.

## Diluvium.



A general Deluge over-  
flows the whole earth ;

The heads of Springs, 1.  
are opened ;

The Rain comes down from  
Heaven ;

The highest Mountains are  
covered with Water ;

The Earth itself, and all  
kinds of living Creatures  
are destroyed.

Noah escapes in an Ark, 2.  
or Ship with a roof.

Diluvium universale totam  
terram inundat ;

Fontium ora, 1. relaxan-  
tur ;

Pluvia de Cœlo descen-  
dit ;

Altissimi Montes Aquis  
teguntur ;

Terra ipsa, et omne  
genus Animalium cor-  
rumpitur.

Noah salvus evadit in  
Arcâ, 2. seu Nave fastigiata.

*Every where in the Earth*      Ubique in *Terris* cer-  
are seen the Signs and Re-      nuntur Diluvii  
mains of a *Deluge* ;      *Signa & Reliquiæ* ;

*The Mountains broken,*      *Montes prærupti,*  
and the Vallies furrowed out      et *Valles decursu*  
by the descent of Waters.      *Aquarum exaratae.*

*The Bones and Shells of*      *Ossa Piscium ma-*  
*Sea-fish are every where*      *rinorum & Conchæ*  
*digged up,*      *ubique effodiuntur,*  
*even from the highest*      *etiam ex altissimis*  
*Mountains in midland*      *Montibus in Regionibus*  
*Countries.*      *mediterraneis.*

*And we find the Produc-*      *Et Corpora marina*  
*tions of the Sea enclosed in*      *durissimo Marmore*  
*the hardest Marble.*      *inclusa reperiuntur.*

The Earth.

X.

Terra.



*In the Earth are*  
*High Mountains, 1.*  
*Deep Vallies, 2.*  
*Hills rising, 3.*  
*Hollow Caves, 4.*  
*Plain Fields, 5.*  
*Shady Woods, 6.*

*In Terra sunt*  
*Alti Montes, 1.*  
*Profundæ Valles, 2.*  
*Elevati Colles, 3.*  
*Cavæ Speluncæ, 4.*  
*Plani Campi, 5.*  
*Opacæ Sylvæ, 6.*

The Fruits of the Earth. XI. *Terræ Fætus.*

*A Meadow, 1. yieldeth Grass  
with Flowers and Herbs,  
which being cut down,  
are made Hay. 2.*

*A Field, 3. yieldeth Corn,  
and Pot-herbs. 4.*

*Mushrooms, 5.  
Straw-berries, 6.  
Myrtle-trees, &c.  
come up in Woods.*

*Metals, Stones, and Mine-  
rals  
grow under the Earth.*

*Pratum, 1. fert Gramina,  
cum Floribus & Herbis,  
quæ desecta  
fiunt Fænum, 2.*

*Arvum, 3. fert Fruges,  
& Olera. 4.*

*Fungi, 5.  
Fraga, 6.  
Myrtilli, &c.  
Proveniunt in Sylvis.*

*Metalla, Lapides,  
Mineralia  
nascuntur sub terra.*



## Metals.

## XII.

## Metalla.



Lead, 1. *is soft and heavy.*

Iron, 2. *is hard,*  
and Steel, 3. *harder.*

*They make Tankards.*  
(or Cans) 4. *of Tin.*

Kettles, 5. *of Copper,*  
Candlesticks, 6. *of Latin,*  
Dollars, 7. *of Silver,*  
Ducats and Crown pieces, 8.  
*of Gold.*

*Quick-silver is always li-*  
*quid, and eateth through*  
Metals.

Plumbum, 1. *est molle et grave.*

*Ferrum, 2. est durum,*  
& *Calybs, 3. durior.*  
*Faciunt Cantharos*  
*e Stanno, 4.*

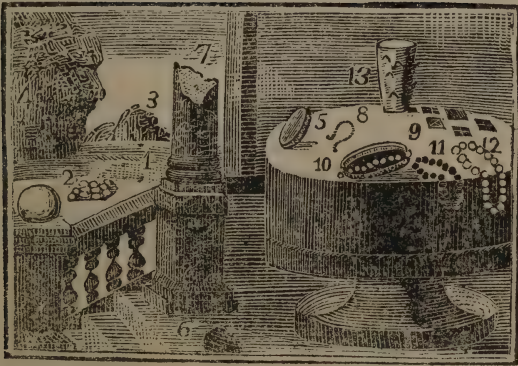
*Athena, 5. e Cupro,*  
*Candelabra, 6. ex Orichalco,*  
*Thalers, 7. ex Argento,*  
*Scutatos, 8. et Coronatos*  
*ex Auro.*

*Argentum vivum semper*  
*liquet, & corrodit*  
Metalla.

## Stones.

## XIII.

## Lapides:



Sand, 1. and Gravel, 2.  
is Stone broken into bits.

A great Stone, 3.  
is a piece of  
a Rock (or Crag) 4.

A Whetstone, 5.  
a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.  
are ordinary Stones.

A Load-stone, 8.  
draweth Iron to it.

Jewels, 9.  
are clear Stones, as  
The Diamond white,  
The Ruby red,  
The Sapphire blue,  
The Emerald green,  
The Jacinth yellow, &c.

And they glisten  
being cut into corners.

Pearls, and Unions, 10.  
grow in Shell-fish.

*Arena*, 1. & *Sabulum*, 2.  
est *Lapis* comminutus.

*Saxum*, 3.  
est pars  
*Petræ* (Cautis) 4.

*Cos*, 5.  
*Silex*, 6. *Marmor*, 7. &c.  
sunt obscuri *Lapides*.

*Magnes*, 8.  
adtrahit ferrum.

*Gemma*, 9.  
sunt pellucidi *Lapilli*, ut  
*Adamas* candidus,  
*Rubinus* rubeus,  
*Saphirus* cæruleus,  
*Smaragdus* viridis,  
*Hyacinthus* luteus, &c.

et micant  
angulati.

*Margaritæ*, & *Uniones*, 10.  
crescunt in *Conchis*.

Corals, 11.  
in a Sea-shrub.

Amber, 12. is gathered  
from the Sea.

Glass, 13. is like  
Chrystal.

Corallia, 11.  
in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum, 12. colligitur  
è mari.

Vitrum, 13. simile est  
Chrystallo.

Tree.

XIV.

Arbor.



A Plant, 1. groweth  
from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a  
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree. 3.

The Root, 4.  
beareth up the Tree.

The Body or Stem, 5.  
riseth from the Root.

The Stem divideth itself  
into Boughs, 6.  
and green Branches, 7.  
made of Leaves. 8.

Planta, 1. procrescit  
è Semine.

Planta abit  
in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem. 3.

Radix, 4.  
sustentat arborem.

Stirps (Stemma) 5.  
surgit è radice.

Stirps se dividit  
in Ramos, 6.  
& Frondes, 7.  
factas è Foliis. 8.

*The Top, 9.*  
*is in the height.*

*The Stock, 10.*  
*is close to the roots.*

*A Log, 11.*  
*is the body felled down,*  
*without Boughs; having*  
*Bark and Rind, 12.*

*Pith and Heart, 13.*

*Bird-lime, 14.*  
*groweth upon the boughs,*  
*which also sweat*

*Gum,*  
*Rosin,*  
*Pitch, &c.*

*Cacumen, 9.*  
*est in summo.*

*Truncus, 10.*  
*adhæret radicibus.*

*Caudex, 11.*  
*est Stipes dejectus,*  
*sine ramis; habens*  
*Corticem, & Librum, 12.*  
*Pulpham & Medullam, 13.*

*Viscum, 14.*  
*adnascitur ramis,*  
*qui etiam sudant*  
*Gummi, Rosinam,*  
*Resinam,*  
*Picem, &c.*

## Fruits of Trees. XV. *Fructus Arborum.*



Fruits that have no shells | *Poma*  
*are pulled from fruit-bearing* | *decerpuntur*  
*trees.* | *a fructiferis arboribus.*

*The Apple, 1. is round.*

*Malum, 1. est rotundum.*

*The Pear, 2. and Fig, 3.*  
are something long.

*The Cherry, 4.*  
hangeeth by a long Stalk.

*The Plumb, 5.*  
and Peach, 6.  
by a shorter.

*The Mulberry, 7.*  
by a very short one.

*The Wall-nut, 8.*  
*the Hasel-nut, 9.*  
and Chest-nut, 10.  
are wrapt in a Husk  
and a Shell.

*Barren Trees are, 11.*  
*The Fir, the Alder,*  
*the Birch, the Cypress,*  
*the Beech, the Ash,*  
*the Sallow, the Linden-tree,*  
*&c. but most of them afford-*  
*ing shade.*

*But the Juniper, 12.*  
and Bay-tree, 13. yield  
Berries.

*The Pine, 14. Pine-apples.*

*The Oak, 15.*  
Acorns and Galls.

*Pyrum, 2. & Ficus, 3.*  
sunt oblonga.

*Cerasum, 4.*  
pendet longo *Pediolo.*

*Prunum, 5.*  
& *Persicum, 6.*  
breviori.

*Morum, 7.*  
brevissimo.

*Nux Juglans, 8.*  
*Avellana, 9.*

& *Castanea, 10.*  
involuta sunt *Cortici*  
& *Putamini.*

*Steriles arbores sunt, 11.*

*Abies, Alnus,*  
*Betula, Cupressus,*  
*Fagus, Fraxinus,*  
*Salix, Tilia, &c.*  
sed plerique umbriferæ.

*At Juniperus, 12.*  
& *Laurus, 13. ferunt*  
*Baccas.*

*Pinus, 14. Strobilos.*

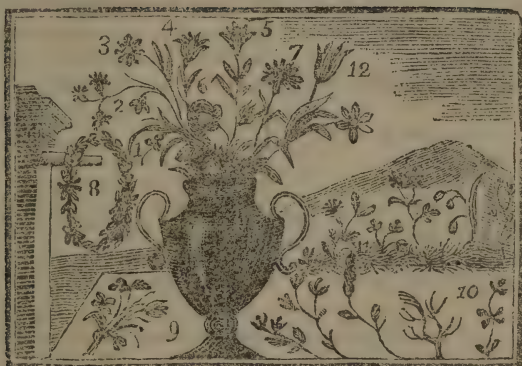
*Quercus, 15.*  
*Glandes & Gallas.*



Flowers.

XVI.

Flores.



*Amongst the Flowers  
the most noted,*

*In the beginning of the  
Spring are the  
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.  
the Daffodil, 3.*

*Then the Lilies,  
white and yellow, 4.  
and blue, 5.  
and the Rose, 6.  
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.  
&c.*

*Of these, Garlands, 8.  
and Nosegays, 9.  
are tied round with Twigs.*

*There are added also  
sweet Herbs, 10.  
as Marjoram,  
Flower-gentle, Rue,  
Lavender,  
Rosemary,*

*Inter Flores  
notissimi,  
Primo vere,*

*Viola, 1. Hyacinthus, 2.  
Narcissus, 3.  
Tum Lilia,  
alba & lutea, 4.  
& cœrulea, 5.  
tandem Rosa, 6.  
& Caryophyllum, 7. &c.*

*Ex his Serta, 8.  
& Servia, 9.  
vientur.*

*Adduntur etiam  
Herbæ odoratæ, 10.  
ut Amaracus,  
Amaranthus, Ruta,  
Lavendula,  
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)*

Hyssop, Spike,  
Basil, Sage,  
Mints, &c.

*Amongst Field Flowers, 11.*  
*the most noted are*  
*the May-lily,*  
Germander, *the Blue-Bottle,*  
Chamomel, &c.

*And amongst Herbs,*  
Trefoil,  
Wormwood, Sorrel,  
*the Nettle, &c.*

*The Tulip, 12.*  
*is the grace of Flowers,*  
*but affordeth no smell.*

*Hyssopus, Nard,*  
*Ocimum, Salvia,*  
*Menta, &c.*

*Inter Campestris*  
*Flores, 11. notissimi sunt*  
*Lilium Convallium,*  
*Chamædrys, Cyanus,*  
*Chamæmelum, &c.*

*Et Herbæ,*  
*Cytisus (Trifolium)*  
*Absinthium, Acetosa,*  
*Urtica, &c.*

*Tulipa, 12.*  
*est decus Florum,*  
*sed expers odoris.*

Pot-Herbs.

XVII.

Olera.



Pot-Herbs  
*grow in gardens,*  
*as Lettice, 1.*  
Colewort, 2.  
Onions, 3.

*Olera*  
*nascuntur in hortis,*  
*ut Lactuca, 1.*  
*Brassica, 2.*  
*Cepa, 3.*

Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.  
 The Parsnep, 6.  
 The Turnep, 7.  
 The Radish, 8.  
 Horse Radish, 9.  
 Parsley, 10.  
 Cucumbers, 11.  
 and Pumpions, 12.

*Allium*, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.  
*Siser*, 6.  
*Rapa*, 7.  
*Raphanus minor*, 8.  
*Raphanus major*, 9.  
*Petroselinum*, 10.  
*Cucumeres*, 11.  
*Pepones*, 12.

Corn.

XVIII.

*Fruges.*

Some Corn grows upon a  
 straw,  
 parted by knots,  
 as Wheat, 1.  
 Rye, 2. Barley, 3.  
 in which the Ear hath  
 Awnes, or else it is without  
 Awnes, and it nourisheth the  
 Corn in the Husk.

Some, instead of an ear,  
 have a Rizom (or plume)  
 containing the corn by bunches  
 as Oats, 4. Millet, 5.  
 Turkey-wheat, 6.

*Frumenta quædam cre-*  
*scunt super culmum,*  
*distinctum geniculis,*  
*ut, Triticum, 1.*  
*Siligo, 2. Hordeum, 3.*  
*in quibus Spica habet*  
*Aristas, aut est mutica, fo-*  
*vetque grana in gluma.*

*Quædam, pro Spica,*  
*habent Paniculam, continen-*  
*tem grana fasciatim,*  
*ut, Avena, 4. Milium, 5.*  
*Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.*

Pulse have Cods,  
which enclose the corns  
in two Shells,  
as, Pease, 7.  
Beans, 8. Vetches, 9. and  
those that are less than these,  
Lentils and Urles (or Tares)

*Legumina habent Siliquas,*  
*quæ includunt grana*  
*valvulis,*  
*ut, Pisum, 7.*  
*Fabæ, 8. Vicia, 9.*  
& minores his,  
*Lentes & Cicera.*

Shrubs.

XIX.

Frutices.



A Plant being greater,  
and harder than an herb,  
is called a Shrub:  
such as are

In Banks and Ponds,  
the Rush, 1.  
the Bulrush, 2.  
or Cane without knots,  
bearing Cats-tails,  
and the Reed, 3.  
which is knotty and hollow  
within.

Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major  
& durior herba,  
dicitur *Frutex*:  
ut sunt

In Ripis & Stagnis,  
*Juncus*, 1.  
*Scirpus*, 2.  
[*Canna*] *enodis*,  
*ferens Typhos*,  
& *Arundo*, 3.  
*nodosa et cava*  
*intus.*

Alibi, 4.

the Rose,  
the Bastard-Corinths,  
the Elder, the Juniper.

Also the Vine, 5.  
which putteth forth  
Branches, 6.  
and these Tendrils, 7.  
Vine-leaves, 8.  
and Bunches of Grapes, 9.  
on the stalk whereof  
hang Grapes,  
which contain Grape-stones.

Rosa,  
Ribes,  
Sambucus, Juniperus.  
Item Vitis, 5.  
quæ emittit Palmites, 6.

et hi Capreolos, 7.  
Pamphinos, 8.  
et Racemos, 9.  
quorum Scapo  
pendent Uvæ,  
continentes Acinos.

Botany.

XX. Herbarum Scientia.



The Botanist searches for  
all Vegetables ;

He rightly distinguishes  
Plants from each other ;

Divides them into Classes,  
Kinds, and Particulars ;

Observes their natural  
Characters, the forms of  
Flowers, their Cup, 1. Flower-

Botanicus Vegetabilia om-  
nia explorat ;

Plantas inter se rectè dis-  
tinguit ;

In Classes, Genera, et Spe-  
cies, distribuit ;

Observat herbarum Cha-  
racteres naturalis ; Florum  
formas, Calycem, 1. Petala, 2.



Leaves, 2. Threads, 3. Style, *Stamina*, (filamenta) 3. *Styl-*  
4. Seeds, Seed-vessels, Pods, *lum*, 4. semina, *Vascula semi-*  
Berries. *nalia*, siliquas, baccas.

*The figure of their Leaves,* *Foliorum figuram*,  
*their edges, attire, and dispo-* *marginem, habitum, ordi-*  
*sition ;* *nem ;*

*Roots simple, branched, ob-* *Radices*, simplices, ramo-  
*long, fibrous, 5. bulbous, 6. tu-* *sas*, oblongas, fibratas, 5.  
*berous or knobby. 7.* *bulbosas*, 6. *tuberosas*. 7.

*He inquires where they* *Quærit ubi sponte nascan-*  
*grow naturally ;* *tur ;*

*For these spring up on* *Hæ in montibus*, 8. oriun-  
*mountains, 8. stones, 9. walls,* *tur*, saxis, 9. *muris*, 10. *ag-*  
10. *banks ;* *geribus ;*

*Those in fields, pastures,* *Illæ in agris*, pascuis, cam-  
*plains, woods, 11. thickets ;* *pis*, sylvis, 11. *dumetis ;*

*Others in marshes, ponds,* *Aliæ in paludibus*, stagnis,  
*ditches, springs, rivers, 12.* *fossis*, fontibus, fluviis, 12.  
*sea-marshes, and the sea it-* *locis maritimis, et mari ipso.*  
*self.*

*According to their nature,* *Pro diversitate naturæ*, so-  
*they love a soil, plowed, san-* *lum* amant restibile, areno-  
*dy, gravelly, loamy, moist,* *sum*, glareosum, pingue, hu-  
*dry, stony, open or shady.* *midum*, siccum, petrosum,  
*apricum, opacum.*

*He learns their virtues in* *Vires exquirat ad medici-*  
*medicine, their uses for food,* *nam*, *usus* ad victum, pabu-  
*or fodder, or manual arts.* *lum*, artes manuales.

*The taste, smell, and co-* *Sapor, odor, color, vires*  
*lour, show the virtues.* *indicant.*

## XXI.

Living Creatures : and, first, Birds.



*Animalia : & primum, Aves.*

A living Creature liveth,  
 perceiveth, moveth itself ;  
 is born, dieth ;  
 is nourished,  
 and groweth ; standeth,  
 or sitteth, or lieth,  
 or goeth.

A Bird,  
 (here the King's Fisher, 1.  
 making her Nest in the Sea )  
 is covered with Feathers, 2.  
 flyeth with Wings, 3.  
 hath two Pinions, 4.  
 as many Feet, 5.  
 a Tail, 6.  
 and a Bill. 7.

The She, 8. layeth Eggs,  
 10. in a Nest, 9.

Animal vivit,  
 sentit, movet, se ;  
 nascitur, moritur ;  
 nutritur,  
 & crescit ; stat,  
 aut sedet, aut cubat,  
 aut graditur.

Avis, (hic Halcyon, 1.  
 in Mari nidulans)

tegitur Plumis, 2.  
 volat Pennis, 3.  
 habet duas Alas, 4.  
 totidem Pedes, 5.  
 Caudam, 6.  
 & Rostrum. 7.

Femella, 8. penit Ova,  
 10. in Nido, 9.

and sitting upon them,  
hatcheth young ones. 11.

An Egg is covered  
with a shell, 12.  
under which is  
the White, 13.  
in this the Yolk. 14.

et incubans iis,  
excludit Pullos. 11.

Ovum tegitur  
testa, 12:  
sub qua est  
Albumen, 13.  
in hoc Vitellus. 14. ✓

## Tame Fowls. XXII. *Aves Domesticae.*



The Cock, 1.  
(which croweth in the Morn-  
ing) hath a Comb, 2.  
and Spurs; 3.  
being gelded, he is called  
a Capon, and is crammed  
in a Coop. 4.

A Hen, 5.  
scrapeth the Dunghill,  
and picketh up Corns:  
as also the Pigeons, 6.  
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.  
(qui cantat mane)  
habet Cristam, 2.  
& Calcaria; 3.  
castratus dicitur  
Capo, & saginatur  
in Ornithotrophico. 4.

Gallina, 5.  
ruspatur Fimetum,  
& colligit Grana:  
sicut & Columbae, 6.  
(quæ educantur in Colum-

Pigeon-house, 7.)  
and the Turkey-cock, 8.  
with his Turkey-hen. 9.

The gay Peacock, 10.  
prideth in his Feathers.

The Stork, 11.  
buildeth her Nest  
on the top of the House.

The Swallow, 12.

the Sparrow, 13.

the Mag-pie, 14.

the Jackdaw, 15.

and the Bat, 16.

(or Flittermouse)

use to flie about Houses.

bario, 7.)

& Gallopavus, 8.

cum sua Meleagride. 9.

Formosus Pavo, 10.

superbit pennis.

Ciconia, 11.

nidificat

in tecto.

Hirundo, 12.

Passer, 13.

Pica, 14.

Monedula, 15.

& Vespertilio, 16.

(Mus alatus)

volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds.

XXIII.

Oscines.



The Nightingale, 1. sing-  
eth the sweetliest of all.

The Lark, 2. singeth  
as she flieth in the Air.

Luscinia (Philomela) 1.  
cantat suavissime omnium.

Alauda, 2. cantillat  
volitans in Aëre;

*The Quail, 3,*  
*sitting on the ground ;*  
*others on the boughs of trees,*  
 4. *as, the Canary-bird,*  
*the Chaffinch,*  
*the Goldfinch,*  
*the Siskin,*  
*the Linnet,*  
*the little Titmouse,*  
*the Wood-wall,*  
*the Robin-red-breast,*  
*the Hedge-sparrow, &c.*

*The party-coloured Parrot,*  
 5. *the Black-bird, 6.*  
*the Stare, 7.*  
*with the Mag-pie,*  
*and the Jay, learn*  
*to frame men's words.*

*A great many are wont*  
*to be shut in Cages, 8.*

*Coturnix, 3.*  
*sedens humi ;*  
*Cæteræ, in ramis arborum,*  
 4. *ut, Luteola peregrina,*  
*Fringilla,*  
*Carduelis,*  
*Acanthis,*  
*Linaria,*  
*parvus Parus,*  
*Galgulus,*  
*Rubecula,*  
*Curruca, &c.*

*Discolor Psittaens, 5.*

*Merula, 6.*

*Sturnus, 7.*

*cum Pica,*

*& Monedula, discunt*  
*humanas voces formare.*

*Pleræque solent*  
*includi Caveis, 8.*



## XXIV.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.



*Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.*

*The Ostrich, 1.*

*is the greatest Bird.*

*The Wren, 2.*

*is the least.*

*The Owl, 3.*

*the most despicable.*

*The Whoopoo, 4.*

*the most nasty,  
for it eateth dung.*

*The Bird of Paradise, 5.*

*is very rare.*

*The Pheasant, 6.*

*the Bustard, 7.*

*the deaf wild Peacock, 8.*

*the Moor-hen, 9.*

*the Partridge, 10.*

*the Woodcock, 11.*

*and the Thrush, 12.*

*are counted Dainties.*

*Struthio, 1.*

*ales est maximus.*

*Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)  
minimus.*

*Noctua, 3.  
despicatissimus.*

*Upupa, 4.  
sordidissimus,  
vescitur enim stercoreibus.*

*Manucodiata, 5.  
rarissimus.*

*Phasianus, 6.  
Tarda (Otis) 7.  
surdus Tetrao, 8.*

*Attagen, 9.*

*Perdix, 10.*

*Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.*

*& Turdus, 12.*

*habentur in deliciis.*

Among the rest,  
the best are,  
the watchful Crane, 13.  
the mournful Turtle, 14.  
the Cuckow, 15.  
the Stock-dove,  
the Speight, the Jay,  
the Crow, &c. 16.

Inter reliquas,  
potissimæ sunt,  
Grus, 13. pervigil,  
Turtur, 14. gemens,  
Cuculus, 15.  
Palumbes,  
Picus, Garrulus,  
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXV. *Aves Rapaces.*



The Eagle, 1.  
the King of Birds,  
looketh upon the Sun.

The Vulture, 2.  
and the Raven, 3.  
feed upon Carrion.

The Kite, 4. pursueth  
Chickens.

*Aquila*, 1.  
*Rex Avium*,  
intuetur Solem.

*Vultur*, 2.  
& *Corvus*, 3.  
pascuntur morticinis,  
[cadaveribus.]

*Milvus*, 4. insectator  
pullos gallinaceos.

*The Falcon, 5.*  
*the Hobbie, 6.*  
*and the Hawk, 7.*  
*catch at little Birds.*

*The Gorfalcon, 8. catcheth*  
*Pigeons, and greater Birds.*

*Falco, 5.*  
*Nisus, 6.*  
*& Accipiter, 7.*  
*captant aviculas.*  
*Astur, 8. captat*  
*Columbas, & Aves majores.*

Water-Fowl.

XXVI.

*Aves Aquaticæ.*



*The white Swan, 1.*  
*the Goose, 2.*  
*and the Duck, 3.*  
*swim up and down.*

*The Cormorant, 4.*  
*diveth.*

*Add to these the Water-hen,*  
*and the Pelican, &c. 10.*

*The Osprey, 5.*  
*and the Sea-mew, 6.*  
*flying downwards,*

*Olor, 1. candidus,*  
*Anser, 2.*  
*& Anas, 3.*  
*natant.*

*Mergus, 4.*  
*se mergit.*

*Adde his Fulicam,*  
*Pelicanum, &c. 10.*

*Halæetus, 5.*  
*& Gavia, 6.*  
*devolantes,*

use to catch Fish ;  
but the Heron, 7.  
standing on the Banks.

The Bittern, 8.

putteth his bill into the water,  
and belloweth like an ox.

The Water-wagtail, 9.  
waggeth the tail.

captant Pisces ;  
sed *Ardea*, 7.  
stands in Ripis.

*Buteo*, 8.

inserit rostrum aquæ,  
& mugit ut bos.

*Motacilla*, 9.  
motat caudam.

## Flying Vermin. XXVII. *Insecta volantiâ.*



The Bee, 1. maketh honey,  
which the Drone, 2. devour-  
eth.

The Wasp, 3.  
and the Hornet, 4.  
molest with a sting ;  
and the Gad-Bee  
(or Breese) 5.  
especially Cattle ;  
but the Fly, 6.  
and the Gnat, 7. us.

*Apis*, 1. facit mel,  
quod *Fucus*, 2. depascit.

*Vespa*, 3.  
& *Crabro*, 4.  
infestant aculeo ;  
& *Oestrum*  
(*Asilus*) 5.  
imprimis *Pecus* ;  
autem *Musca*, 6.  
& *Culex*, 7. nos.

*The Cricket, 8. singeth.*

*The Butterfly, 9. is a winged Caterpillar.*

*The Beetle, 10. coverth her wings with Cases.*

*The Glow-worm, 11. shineth by night.*

*Gryllus, 8. cantillat.*

*Papilio, 9. est alata Eruca.*

*Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas Vaginis.*

*Cicindela [Lampyrus] 11. nitet noctu.*

## XXVIII.

Four-footed Beasts: and, first, those about the House.



*Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.*

*The Dog, 1. with the Whelp, 2. is keeper of the House.*

*The Cat, 3.*

*Canis, 1. cum Catello, 2. custos Domûs. Felis (Catus) 3.*



*riddeeth the House  
of Mice, 4.  
which also a  
Mouse-trap, 5. doth.*

*The Squirrel, 6.  
The Monkey, 7.  
and the Ape, 8.  
are kept at home  
for delight.*

*The Dormouse, 9.  
and other greater Mice, 10.  
as, the Weesel, the Marten,  
and the Ferret,  
trouble the House.*

*purgat domum  
à Muribus, 4.  
quod etiam  
Muscipula, 5. facit.*

*Sciurus, 6.  
Cercopithecus, 7.  
& Simia, 8.  
habentur domi  
delectamento.*

*Glis, 9.  
& cæteri Mures majores, 10.  
ut Mustela, Martes,  
Viverra,  
infestant domum.*

Herd-Cattle.

XXIX.

Pecora.



*The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.  
and the Calf, 3. ~~are covered with hair.~~*

*The Ram, the Weather, 4.  
the Ewe, 5. and the Lamb, 6.  
bear wool.*

*Taurus, 1. Vacca, 2.  
& Vitulus, 3.  
teguntur pilis.*

*Aries, Vervex, 4.  
Ovis, 5. cum Agno, 6.  
gestant lanam.*

*The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.*

*with the She-goat, 8.*

*and Kid, 9. have shag-hair, and beards.*

*The Hog, the Sow, 10.*

*and the Pigs, 11.*

*have bristles,*

*but not horns ;*

*but also cloven feet*

*as those others (have).*

*Hircus, Caprer, 7.*

*cum Capra, 8.*

*& Hædo, 9. habent villos & aruncos.*

*Porcus, Scrofa, 10.*

*cum Porcellis, 11.*

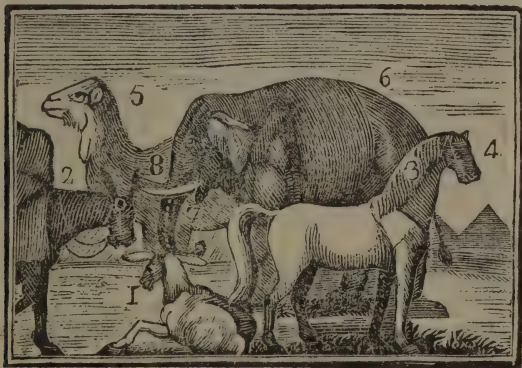
*habent setas,*

*at non cornua ;*

*sed etiam ungulas bisulcas ut illa.*

## Labouring Beasts. XXX.

## Jumenta.



*The Ass, 1.  
and the Mule, 2.  
carry burthens.*

*The Horse, 3.  
(which a Mane, 4. graceth)  
carrieth us.*

*The Camel, 5.  
carrieth the Merchant  
with his ware.*

*Asinus, 1.  
& Mulus, 2.  
gestant onera.*

*Equus, 3.  
(quem Juba, 4. ornat)  
gestat nos ipsos.*

*Camelus, 5.  
gestat Mercatorem  
cum mercibus suis.*

*The Elephant, 6.  
draweth his meat to him  
with his Trunk. 7.*

*He hath two Teeth, 8.  
standing out,  
and is able to carry  
full thirty men.*

*Elephas, (Barrus) 6.  
attrahit pabulum  
Proboscide. 7.*

*Habet duos Dentes, 8.  
prominentes,  
& potest portare  
etiam triginta viros.*

Wild Cattle.

XXXI.

*Feræ Pecudes.*



*The Buff, 1.  
and the Buffal, 2.  
are wild Bulls.*

*The Elke, 3.  
being bigger than an Horse  
(whose back is impenetrable)  
hath knaggy Horns;  
as also the Hart; 4.*

*But the Roe, 5.  
and the Hind-calf, almost none.*

*The Stone-buck, 6.  
huge great ones;*

*The Wild-goat, 7.  
hath very little ones,  
by which she hangeth  
herself on a Rock.*

*Urus, 1.  
& Bubulus, 2.  
sunt feri Boves.*

*Alces, 3.  
major Equo (cujus tergus est  
impenetrabilis)  
habet ramosa cornua;  
ut & Cervus; 4.*

*Sed Caprea, 5.  
cum Hinnulo, ferè nulla.*

*Capricornus, 6.  
prægrandia;*

*Rupicapra, 7.  
minuta,  
quibus suspendit  
se ad rupem.*

*The Rhinoceros, 8.*

*hath but one,  
but that a precious one.*

*The Boar, 9.*  
*assailleth one with his tusks.*

*The Hare, 10. is fearful.*

*The Cony, 11.*

*diggeth the Earth;*

*As also the Mole, 12.*  
*which maketh hillocks.*

*Monoceros, 8.*

*habet unum,  
sed pretiosum.*

*Aper, 9.*  
*grassatur dentibus.*

*Lepus, 10. pavet.*

*Cuniculus, 11.*

*perforat terram;*

*Ut & Talpa, 12.*  
*quæ facit grumos.*

## Wild Beasts.

## XXXII.

## *Feræ Bestiæ.*



### Wild Beasts

*have sharp paws, and  
teeth, and are flesh-eaters.*

*As the Lion, 1.*  
*the King of four-footed  
Beasts,  
having a mane;  
with the Lioness.*

*The spotted Panther, 2.*

### *Bestiæ*

*habent acutos ungues, &  
dentes, suntque carnivoræ.*

*Ut Leo, 1.*  
*Rex quadrupedum,*

*jubatus;  
cum Leônâ.*

*Maculosus Pardo (Pan-  
thera) 2.*

*The Tyger, 3.*  
*the cruellest of all.*  
*The shaggy Bear, 4.*  
*The ravenous Wolf, 5.*  
*The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.*  
*The tailed Fox, 7.*  
*the craftiest of all.*  
*The Hedge-hog, 8.*  
*is prickly.*  
*The Badger, 9.*  
*delighteth in holes.*

*Tygris, 3.*  
*immanissima omnium.*  
*Villosus Ursus, 4.*  
*Rapax Lupus, 5.*  
*Lynx, 6. visu pollens.*  
*Caudata Vulpes, 7.*  
*astutissima omnium.*  
*Erinaceus, 8.*  
*est aculeatus.*  
*Melis, 9.*  
*gaudet latebris.*

### XXXIII.

#### Serpents and Creeping Things.



#### *Serpentes & Reptilia.*

*Snakes creep*  
*by winding themselves ;*  
*The Adder, 1.*  
*in the wood ;*  
*The Water-snake, 2.*  
*in the water ;*  
*The Viper, 3.*  
*amongst great stones ;*

*Angues repunt*  
*sinuando se ;*  
*Coluber, 1.*  
*in Sylvâ ;*  
*Natrix (hydra) 2.*  
*in Aquâ ;*  
*Vipera, 3.*  
*in saxis ;*



The Asp, 4. *in the fields* ;  
The Boa (or Mild snake)  
5. *in Houses*.

The Slow-worm, 6.  
*is blind*.

The Lizard, 7.  
and the Salamander, 8.  
(*that liveth long in fire*)  
*have feet*.

The Dragon, 9.  
a winged Serpent,  
*killeth with his Breath* ;

The Basilisk, 10.  
*with his Eyes* ;

And the Scorpion, 11.  
*with his poisonous tail*.

*Aspis*, 4. *in campis* :

*Boa*, 5.  
*in Domibus*.

*Cecilia*, 6.  
*est cæca*.

*Lacerta*, 7.  
*Salamandra*, 8.  
(*in igne vivax*,) *habent*  
*pedes*.

*Draco*, 9.  
*Serpens alatus*,  
*necat halitu*.

*Basiliscus*, 10.  
*Oculis* ;

*Scorpio*, 11.  
*venenatâ caudâ*.

## Crawling Vermin. XXXIV. *Insecta repentia*.



Worms gnaw things.

| Vermes rodunt res.

<i>The Earth-worm, 1.</i>	<i>Lumbricus, 1.</i>
<i>the Earth.</i>	Terram.
<i>The Caterpillar, 2.</i>	<i>Eruca, 2.</i>
<i>the Plant.</i>	Plantam.
<i>The Grass-hopper, 3.</i>	<i>Cicada, 3.</i>
<i>the Fruits.</i>	Fruges.
<i>The Mite, 4. the Corn.</i>	<i>Curculio, 4. Frumentum.</i>
<i>The Timber-worm, 5.</i>	<i>Teredo (cossis) 5.</i>
<i>Wood.</i>	Ligna.
<i>The Moth, 6. a garment.</i>	<i>Tinea, 6. vestem.</i>
<i>The Book-worm, 7.</i>	<i>Blatta, 7.</i>
<i>a Book.</i>	Librum.
<i>Maggot, 8.</i>	<i>Termites, 8.</i>
<i>Flesh and Cheese.</i>	Carnem & Caseum.
<i>Hand-worms, the Hair.</i>	<i>Acari, Capillum.</i>
<i>The skipping Flea, 9.</i>	<i>Saltans Pulex, 9.</i>
<i>the Louse, 10.</i>	<i>Pediculus, 10.</i>
<i>and the stinking</i>	<i>foetens Cimex, 11.</i>
<i>Wall-louse, (bug) 11. bite</i>	<i>mordent nos.</i>
<i>us.</i>	
<i>The Tick, 12.</i>	<i>Ricinus, 12.</i>
<i>is a Blood-sucker.</i>	<i>sanguisugus est.</i>
<i>The Silk-worm, 13.</i>	<i>Bombyx, 13.</i>
<i>maketh silk.</i>	<i>facit sericum.</i>
<i>The Pismire, 14.</i>	<i>Formica, 14.</i>
<i>is painful.</i>	<i>est laboriosa.</i>
<i>The Spider, 15.</i>	<i>Aranea, 15.</i>
<i>weaveth a Cobweb,</i>	<i>textit Araneum,</i>
<i>nets for flies.</i>	<i>retia muscis.</i>
<i>The Snail, 16.</i>	<i>Cochlea, 16.</i>
<i>carrieth about her Snail-</i>	<i>circumfert Testam.</i>
<i>horn.</i>	

## XXXV.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

*Amphibia.*

*Creatures that live  
by land and by water, are,  
The Crocodile, 1.  
a cruel and preying Beast of  
the River Nilus.*

*The Castor or Beaver, 2.  
having Feet like a Goose,  
and a scaly tail to swim*

*The Otter, 3.  
the croaking Frog, 4.  
with the Toad.*

*The Tortoise, 5.  
covered above and beneath  
with shells,  
as with a Target.*

*Viventia  
in terra & aquâ, sunt,  
Crocodilus, 1.  
immanis & prædatrix bestia  
Nili fluminis ;*

*Castor (Fiber) 2.  
habens pedes anserinos,  
& squameam Caudam  
ad natandum.*

*Lutra, 3  
& coaxans Rana, 4.  
cum Bufone.*

*Testudo, 5.  
operta supra & infra  
testis,  
ceu scuto.*

## XXXVI.

## River Fish and Pond Fish.

*Pisces Fluviales & Lacustres.*

A Fish hath Fins, 1.  
*with which it swimmeth ;*  
 and Gills, 2.  
*by which it taketh breath ;*  
 and Prickles  
*instead of bones : besides,*  
 the Male hath a Milt,  
 and the Female a Roe.

Some have Scales,  
 as the Carp, 3.  
 and the Luce or Pike. 4.

Some are sleek,  
 as the Eel, 5.  
 and the Lamprey. 6.

The Sturgeon, 7.  
*having a sharp snout, grow-*  
*eth beyond the Length of a*  
*Man.*

The Sheath-fish, 8.

*Piscis habet Pinnae*, 1.  
*quibus natat ;*  
 & *Branchias*, 2.  
*quibus respirat ;*  
 & *Spinas*

*loco ossium : præterea,*  
*Mas Lactes,*  
*Fœmina Ova.*

*Quidam habent Squamas ;*  
*ut Carpio*, 3.

*Lucius (Lupus)*. 4.

*Alii sunt glabri,*  
*ut Anguilla*, 5.

*Mustela*. 6.

*Acipenser (Sturio)* 7.

*mucronatus, crescit*  
*ultra longitudinem*  
*viri.*

*Silurus*, 8.

having wide Cheeks,  
is bigger than he :

But the greatest,  
is the Huson. 9.

Minews, 10.  
swimming by shoals,  
are the least.

Others of this sort are,  
the Perch, the Bley,  
the Barbel,  
the Esch, the Trout,  
the Gudgeon, and Tench. 11.

The Crab-fish, 12.  
is covered with a shell, and  
it hath Claws, and crawleth  
forwards and backwards.

The Horse-leech, 13.  
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,  
major illo est :

Sed maximus  
*Antaseus* (Huso,) 9.

*Apua*, 10.  
natantes gregatim,  
sunt minutissimi.

Alii hujus generis sunt,  
*Perca*, *Alburnus*,  
*Mullus*, (Barbus)  
*Thymallus*, *Trutta*,  
*Gobius*, *Tinca*. 11.

*Cancer*, 12.  
tegitur crusta,  
habetque chelas, & graditur  
porro & retrò.

*Hirudo*, 13.  
sugit sanguinem.

## XXXVII.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Conchæ.*



The Whale, 1. is the  
greatest of the Sea-fish ;

*Balæna* (Cetus) 1. max-  
imus Piscium marinarum ;



*The Dolphin, 2.*

*the swiftest ;*

*The Scate, 3.*

*the most monstrous.*

*Others are the Lamprel, 4.*

*the Salmon, or the Lax. 5.*

*There are also fish that fly. 6.*

*Add Herrings, 7.*

*which are brought pickled ;*

*and Place, 8. and Cods, 9.*

*which are brought dry ;*

*and the Sea-monsters,*

*the Seal, 10.*

*and the Sea-horse, &c.*

*Shell fish, 11. have Shells.*

*The Oyster, 12.*

*affordeth sweet meat ;*

*The Purple-fish, 13.*

*purple ;*

*The Naker, Pearls, 14.*

*Delphinus, 2.*

*velocissimus ;*

*Raia, 3.*

*monstrosissimus.*

*Alii sunt Murænula, 4.*

*Salmo (Esox) 5.*

*Dantur etiam volatiles. 6.*

*Adde Haleces, 7.*

*qui salsi.*

*& Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9.*

*qui adferuntur arefacti ;*

*& monstra marina,*

*Phocam, 10.*

*Hippopotamum, &c.*

*Concha, 11. habet testas.*

*Ostrea, 12.*

*dat sapidam carnem ;*

*Murex, 13.*

*purpuram ;*

*Alia (Ostrea) 14. Margaritas.*

Man.

XXXVIII.

Homo.



Adam, 1. *the first Man,*

| *Adamus, 1. primus Homo,*

was made by God after his own Image, the sixth day of the Creation, of a Lump of Earth.

And Eve, 2.  
the first Woman, was made of the Rib of the Man.

These, being tempted by the Devil under the shape of a Serpent, 3.

when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4. were condemned, 5.

to misery and death, with all their posterity, and cast out of Paradise. 6.

formatus est à Deo ad Imaginem, suum sextâ die Creationis, è Gleba Terræ.

Et Eva, 2.  
prima Mulier, formata est è Costâ Viri;

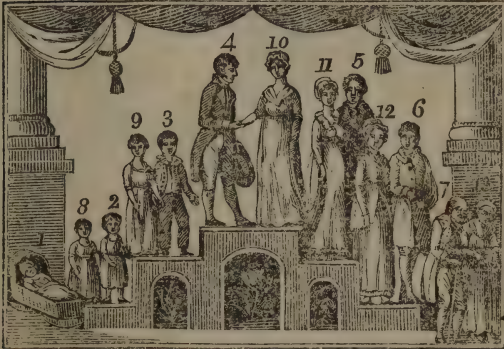
Hi, seducti à Diabolo sub specie Serpentis, 3.

cum comederent de fructu vetitæ Arboris, 4. damnati sunt, 5.

ad miseriam & mortem, cum omni posteritate sua; & ejecti e Paradiso. 6.

## XXXIX.

### The Seven Ages of Man.



### Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1. | Homo est primum Infans, 1.

<i>then a Boy, 2.</i>	<i>deinde Puer, 2.</i>
<i>then a Youth, 3.</i>	<i>tum Adolescens, 3.</i>
<i>then a young Man, 4.</i>	<i>inde Juvenis, 4.</i>
<i>then a Man, 5.</i>	<i>postea Vir, 5.</i>
<i>after that, an elderly Man, 6.</i>	<i>dehinc Senex, 6.</i>
<i>and, at last, a decrepid old Man. 7.</i>	<i>tandem Silicernium. 7.</i>

*So also in the other Sex,*  
*there are, a Girl, 8.*

*A Damsel, 9. a Maid, 10.*

*A Woman, 11.*

*An elderly Woman, 12.*

*and a decrepid old Woman,*  
*13.*

*Sic etiam in altero Sexu,*  
*sunt, Pupa, 8.*

*Puella, 9. Virgo, 10.*

*Mulier, 11.*

*Vetula, 12.*

*Anus decrepita, 13.*

## XL.

### The outward Parts of a Man.



### *Membra Hominis Externa.*

*The Head, 1. is above,*  
*the Feet, 20. below,*

*Caput, 1. est supra,*  
*infra Pedes, 20.*

*The fore part of the Neck*  
*(which ends at*  
*the Arm-holes, 2.)*  
*is the Throat, 3.*

*the hinder part, the Crag. 4.*

*The Breast, 5. is before ;*  
*the back, 6. behind ;*

*Women have in it*  
*two Dugs, 7.*

*with Nipples.*

*Under the Breast*

*is the Belly, 9.*

*in the middle of it,*

*the Navel, 10.*

*underneath the Groin, 11.*

*and the privities.*

*The Shoulder-blades, 12.*

*are behind the back,*

*on which the Shoulders de-*  
*pend ; 13.*

*on these the Arms, 14.*

*with the Elbow, 15. and then*

*on either side the Hands,*

*the right, 8. and the left. 16.*

*The Loins, 17.*

*are next the Shoulders,*

*with the Hips, 18.*

*and in the Breech,*

*the Buttocks. 19.*

*These make the Foot, 20.*

*the Thigh, 21. then the Leg,*

*23. (the Knee being betwixt*  
*them, 22.)*

*in which is the Calf, 24.*

*with the Shin, 25.*

*then the Ancles, 26.*

*the Heel, 27.*

*and the Sole, 28.*

*in the very end,*

*the great Toe, 29.*

*with four (other) Toes.*

*Anterior pars Colli*

*(quod desinit*

*in Axillas, 2.)*

*est Jugulum, 3.*

*posterior Cervix. 4.*

*Pectus, 5. est ante,*

*Dorsum, 6. retro ;*

*Fœminis sunt in illo*

*binæ Mammæ, 7.*

*cum papillis.*

*Sub pectore*

*est Venter, 9.*

*in ejus medio,*

*Umbilicus, 10.*

*subtus Inguen, 11.*

*& pudenda.*

*Scapula, 12.*

*sunt a tergo,*

*à quibus pendent humeri,*

*13.*

*ab his Brachia, 14.*

*cum Cubito, 15. inde,*

*ad utrumque Latus, Manus,*

*Dextera, 8. & Sinistra. 16.*

*Lumbi, 17.*

*excipiunt Humeros,*

*cum Coxis, 18.*

*& in Podice, (culo)*

*Nates. 19.*

*Absolvunt Pedem ;*

*Femur, 20. tum Crus, 23.*

*(Genu, 22. intermedio)*

*in quo Sura, 24.*

*cum Tibiâ, 25.*

*abhinc Tali, 26.*

*Calx (Calcaneum) 27.*

*& Solum, 28.*

*in extremo*

*Hallux, 29.*

*cum quatuor Digitis.*

## XLI.

## The Head and the Hand.

*Caput & Manus.*

*In the Head are  
the Hair, 1.*

*(which is combed  
with a Comb, 2.)*

*two Ears, 3.*

*the Temples, 4.*

*and the Face. 5.*

*In the Face are  
the Forhead, 6.*

*both the Eyes, 7.*

*the Nose, 8.*

*(with two Nostrils)*

*the Mouth, 9.*

*the Cheeks, 10.*

*and the Chin. 13.*

*The Mouth is fenced  
with a Mustachio, 11.*

*and Lips, 12.*

*In Capite sunt  
Capillus, 1.*

*(qui pectitur  
Pectine, 2.)*

*Aures, 3. binæ,*

*& Tempora, 4.*

*Facies. 5.*

*In facie sunt  
Frons, 6.*

*Oculus, 7. uterque,*

*Nasus, 8.*

*(cum duabus Naribus)*

*Os, 9.*

*Genæ (Malæ) 10.*

*& Mentum. 13.*

*Os septum est*

*Mystace, 11.*

*& Labiis, 12.*



a Tongue and Palate,  
and Teeth, 16.  
in the Cheek-bone.

A Man's Chin  
is covered with a Beard, 14.  
and the Eye  
(in which is the White  
and the Apple)  
with Eye-lids,  
and an Eye-brow, 15.

The Hand being closed,  
is a Fist, 17.  
being open is a Palm, 18. in  
the midst is the Hollow, 19.  
of the Hand;  
the extremity is the  
Thumb, 20.

with four Fingers,  
the Fore-finger, 21.  
the Middle-finger, 22.  
the Ring-finger, 23.  
and the Little-finger. 24.

In every one are  
three joints, a. b. c.  
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.  
with a nail, 25.

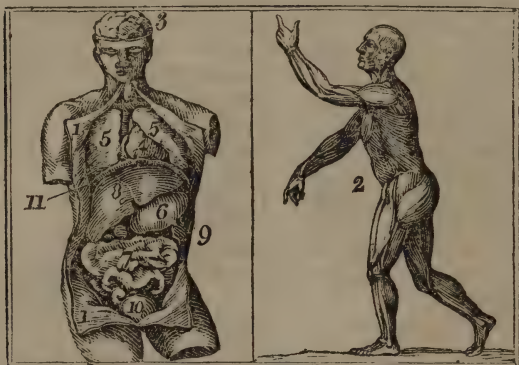
Lingua cum Palato,  
Dentibus, 16.  
in Maxilla.

Mentum virile  
tegitur Barba, 14.  
Oculus vero,  
(in quo Albugo  
& Pupilla)  
palpebris,  
& supercilio, 15.

Manus contracta,  
Pugnus, 17. est,  
aperta Palma, 18.  
in medio Vola, 19.

extremitas,  
Pollex, 20.  
cum quatuor Digitis,  
Indice, 21.  
Medio, 22.  
Annulari, 23.  
& Auriculari. 24.

In quolibet sunt  
articuli tres, a. b. c.  
& totidem Condyli, d. e. f.  
cum Ungue, 25.

The Flesh and Bowels. XLII. *Caro & Viscera.*

*In the Body are the Skin  
with the Membranes,  
the Flesh with the Muscles,  
the Channels,  
the Gristles,  
the Bones and the Bowels.*

*The Skin, 1. being pulled  
off, the Flesh, 2. appeareth,  
not in a continued lump,  
but being distributed,  
as it were in stuf puddings,  
which they call Muscles,  
whereof there are reckoned  
four hundred and five,  
being the Channels of the Spi-  
rits, to move the Members.*

*The Bowels are the inward  
Members:*

*As in the Head, the Brains, 3.  
being compassed about with a  
Skull, and*

*In Corpore sunt Cutis  
cum Membranis,  
Caro cum Musculis,  
Canales,  
Cartilagines,  
Ossa & Viscera.*

*Cute, 1. detractâ,  
Caro, 2. apparet,  
non continuâ massâ,  
sed distributa,  
tanquam in farcimina,  
quos vocant Musculos,  
quorum numerantur  
quadringenti quinque,  
canales Spirituum,  
ad movendum Membra.*

*Viscera sunt Membra in-  
terna:*

*Ut in Capite, Cerebrum, 3.  
circumdatum Cranio, &*

the Skin which covereth the Skull. *Pericranio.*

In the Breast, the Heart, 4. covered with a thin Skin about it, and the Lungs, 5. breathing to and fro,

In the Belly, the Stomach, 6. and the Guts, 7. covered with a Caul.

The Liver, 8. and in the left side opposite to it, the Milt, 9. the two Kidneys and the Bladder. 10.

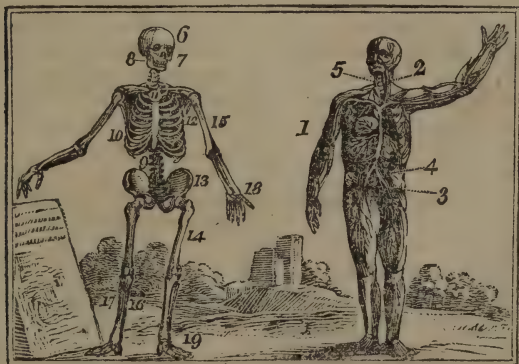
The Breast is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Midriff, 11.

In Pectore, Cor, 4. obvolutum *Pericardio*, & *Pulmo*, 5. respirans.

In *Ventre*, *Ventriculus*, 6. & *Intestina*, 7. obducta *Omento*. *Jecur* (*Hepar*) 8. & à sinistro oppositus ei *Lien*, 9. duo *Renes*, cum *Vesica*. 10.

*Pectus* dividitur à *Ventre* crassâ *Membranâ*, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma*, 11.

## The Channels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Channels of the Body are | *Canales Corporis sunt*

<i>The Arteries carrying</i>	<i>Arteriæ, deferentes</i>
<i>Blood from the Heart;</i>	<i>sanguinem è Corde ;</i>
<i>The Veins returning the</i>	<i>Venæ sanguinem cordi</i>
<i>Blood to the Heart ;</i>	<i>refundentes ;</i>
<i>The Nerves carrying Sense</i>	<i>Nervi, deferentes Sensum</i>
<i>and Motion throughout the</i>	<i>et Motum, per</i>
<i>Body from the Brain.</i>	<i>Corpus a Cerebro.</i>
<i>You shall find these three, 1.</i>	<i>Invenies hæc tria, 1.</i>
<i>every where joined together.</i>	<i>ubique sociata.</i>
<i>Besides, from the Mouth</i>	<i>Porro, ab Ore</i>
<i>into the Stomach is</i>	<i>in Ventriculum</i>
<i>the Gullet, 2.</i>	<i>Gula, 2.</i>
<i>the way of the meat and</i>	<i>via cibi ac potus ;</i>
<i>drink, and by it to the Lights,</i>	<i>&amp; juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem,</i>
<i>the Wezand, 5.</i>	<i>Guttur, 5.</i>
<i>for breathing ;</i>	<i>pro respiratione ;</i>
<i>from the Stomach to the Arse</i>	<i>à ventriculo ad Anum</i>
<i>is a great Gut, 3.</i>	<i>Colon, 3.</i>
<i>to purge out the Ordure ;</i>	<i>ad excernendum Stercus ;</i>
<i>from the Liver to the Blad-</i>	<i>ab Hepate ad Vesicam,</i>
<i>der, the Ureter, 4.</i>	<i>Ureter, 4.</i>
<i>for making water.</i>	<i>reddendæ urinæ.</i>
<i>The Bones are</i>	<i>Ossa sunt</i>
<i>in the Head, the Skull, 6.</i>	<i>in Capite, Calvaria, 6.</i>
<i>the two Cheek-bones, 7.</i>	<i>duæ Maxillæ, 7.</i>
<i>with thirty-two Teeth. 8.</i>	<i>cum XXXII. Dentibus. 8.</i>
<i>Then the Back-bone, 9.</i>	<i>Tum Spina dorsi, 9.</i>
<i>the Pillar of the Body,</i>	<i>columna Corporis,</i>
<i>consisting of thirty-four</i>	<i>constans ex XXXIV.</i>
<i>turning Joints, that the</i>	<i>Vertebris, ut Corpus</i>
<i>Body may bend itself.</i>	<i>queat flectere se.</i>
<i>The Ribs, 10.</i>	<i>Costæ, 10.</i>
<i>whereof there are twenty-</i>	<i>quarum viginti quatuor.</i>
<i>four.</i>	<i>Os pectoris, 11.</i>
<i>The Breast-bone, 11.</i>	
<i>the two Shoulder-blades, 12.</i>	<i>duæ Scapulæ, 12.</i>
<i>the Buttock-bone, 13.</i>	<i>Os sessibuli, 13.</i>
<i>the bigger Bone in the</i>	<i>Lacerti, 15.</i>
<i>Arm, 15.</i>	
<i>and the lesser Bone in the</i>	<i>&amp; Ulnæ.</i>
<i>Arm.</i>	

The Thigh-bone, 14.

the foremost, 16.

and the hindmost Bone,  
in the Leg. 17.

The Bones of the Hand, 18.

are thirty-four,

and of the foot, 19. thirty.

The Marrow is in the Bones.

Tibia, 14.

Fibula, 16. anterior,  
& posterior. 17.

Ossa Manûs, 18.

sunt triginta quatuor,

Pedis, 19. triginta.

Medulla est in ossibus.

## XLIV.

The outward and inward Senses.



### *Sensus externi & interni.*

There are five outward  
Senses;

The Eye, 1. seeth Colours,  
what is white or black,  
green or blue,  
red or yellow.

The Ear, 2. heareth Sounds,  
both natural,  
Voices and Words;  
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi  
Sensus;

Oculus, 1. videt Colores,  
quid album vel atrum,  
viride vel cœruleum,  
rubrum aut luteum, sit.

Auris, 2. audit Sonos,  
tum naturales,  
Voces et Verba;  
tum artificiales,



*Musical Tunes.*

*The Nose, 3. scenteth  
smells and stinks.*

*The Tongue, 4. with the  
roof of the Mouth tastes Sa-  
vours, what is sweet or bit-  
ter, keen or biting, sour or  
harsh.*

*The Hand, 5. by touching  
discerneth the quantity and  
quality of things ;  
the hot and cold,  
the moist and dry,  
the hard and soft,  
the smooth and rough,  
the heavy and light.*

*The inward Senses are three.*

*The Common Sense, 7.  
under the fore part of the  
head, apprehendeth  
things taken  
from the outward Senses.*

*The Phantasy, 6.  
under the crown of the head,  
judgeth of those things,  
thinketh and dreameth.*

*The Memory, 8.  
under the hinder part of the  
head, layeth up every thing  
and fetcheth them out :  
it loseth some,  
and this is forgetfulness.*

*Sleep,  
is the rest of the Senses.*

*Tonos Musicos.*

*Nasus, 3. olfacit  
odores & foetores.*

*Lingua, 4. cum Palato  
gustat Sapoꝛes,  
quid dulce aut amarum, acro-  
aut acidum, acerbum aut  
austerum.*

*Manus, 5. tangendo  
dignoscit quantitatem  
& qualitatem rerum ;  
calidum & frigidum,  
humidum et siccum,  
durum & molle,  
læve & asperum,  
grave & leve.*

*Sensus interni sunt tres.*

*Sensus Communis, 7.  
sub sincipite,  
apprehendit  
res perceptas  
a Sensibus externis.*

*Phantasia, 6.  
sub vertice,  
dijudicat res istas,  
cogitat, somniat.*

*Memoria, 8.  
sub occipitio,  
recondit singula  
& depromit :  
deperdit quædam,  
& hoc est oblivio.*

*Somnus,  
est requies Sensuum.*

The Soul of Man. XLV. *Anima Hominis.*

*The Soul is the Life  
of the Body, one in the whole.*

*Only Vegetative in  
Plants ;*

*Withal Sensitive in Ani-  
mals ;*

*And also Rational in  
Men.*

*This consisteth in three  
things ;*

*In the Understanding,  
whereby it judgeth,  
and understandeth,  
a thing good and evil,  
or true, or apparent.*

*In the Will,  
whereby it chooseth,  
and desireth,  
or rejecteth,  
or misliketh a thing known.*

*In the Mind,  
whereby it pursueth*

*Anima est vita  
corporis, una in tota.*

*Tantum Vegetativa in  
Plantis ;*

*Simul Sensitiva in Ani-  
malibus ;*

*Etiam Rationalis in  
Homine.*

*Hæc consistit in tribus ;*

*In Mente (Intellectu)  
quâ cognoscit,  
& intelligit,  
bonum ac malum,  
vel verum, vel apparens.*

*In Voluntate,  
quâ eligit,  
& concupiscit,  
aut rejicit,  
& aversatur cognitum.*

*In Animo,  
quo prosequitur*

*the Good chosen,  
or avoideth the Evil rejected.*

*Hence is Hope and Fear  
in the desire,  
and dislike :*

*Hence is Love and Joy,  
in the Fruition :*

*But Anger and Grief,  
in suffering.*

*The true Judgment of a  
thing is Knowledge ;  
the false, is Error,  
Opinion, and Suspicion.*

*Bonum electum,  
vel fugit Malum rejectum.*

*Hinc Spes & Timor,  
in cupidine,  
& aversatione :*

*Hinc Amor & Gaudium,  
in fruitione :*

*Sed Ira ac Dolor,  
in passione.*

*Vera cognitio rei,  
est Scientia ;  
falsa, Error,  
Opinio, Suspicio.*

## XLVI.

### Deformed and Monstrous People.



### *Deformes & Monstrosi.*

*Monstrous  
and deformed People are  
those which differ in the Body  
from the ordinary shape,*

*Monstrosi  
& deformes sunt  
abeuntes corpore  
à comuni formâ,*

as are the huge Giant, 1.  
the little Dwarf, 2.  
One with two Bodies, 3.  
One with two Heads, 4.  
and such like monsters.

Amongst these are reckoned,  
The jolt-headed, 5.  
The great-nosed, 6.  
The blubber-lipped, 7.  
The blub-cheeked, 8.  
The goggle-eyed, 9.  
The wry-necked, 10.  
The great-throated, 11.  
The crump-backed, 12.  
The crump-footed, 13.  
The steeple-crowned, 15.  
add to these  
The bald-pated. 14.

ut sunt, immanis Gigas, 1.  
nanus (*Pumilio*) 2.  
*Bicorpor*, 3.  
*Biceps*, 4.  
& id genus monstra.  
His accensentur,  
*Capito*, 5.  
*Naso*, 6.  
*Labeo*, 7.  
*Bucco*, 8.  
*Strabo*, 9.  
*Obstipus*, 10.  
*Strumosus*, 11.  
*Gibbosus*, 12.  
*Loripes*, 13.  
*Cilo*, 15.  
adde  
*Catvastrum*. 14.

## XLVII.

The Dressing of Gardens.

*Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man :  
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem :  
Jam pergamus

Living, and to Handy-craft  
Trades, which tend to it.

*The first and most ancient  
sustenance, were the  
Fruits of the Earth.*

*Hereupon the first labour  
of Adam was  
the dressing of a garden.*

*The Gardener, 1.  
diggeth in a Garden-plot,  
with a Spade, 2.  
or Mattock, 3.  
and maketh Beds, 4.  
and places wherein to plant  
Trees, 5.*

*on which he setteth  
Seeds and Plants.*

*The Tree Gardener, 6.  
planteth trees, 7.  
in an Orchard,  
and grafteth Cyons, 8.  
in Stocks. 9.*

*He fenceth his Garden,  
either by care,  
with a Mound, 10.  
or a Stone-wall, 11.  
or a Rail, 12.  
or Pales, 13.  
or a Hedge, 14.  
made of hedge-stakes,  
and bindings ;*

*Or by Nature,  
with Brambles and Briars. 15.*

*It is beautified  
with Walks, 16.  
and Galleries. 17.*

*It is watered  
with Fountains, 18.  
and a Watering-pot. 19.*

*ad Victum hominis, & ad Artes  
Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.*

*Primus & antiquissimus  
Victus, erant  
Fruges Terræ.*

*Hinc primus Labor  
Adami,  
Horti cultura.*

*Hortulanus (Olitor) 1.  
fodit in Viridario,  
Ligone, 2.  
aut Bipalio, 3.  
facitque Pulvinos, 4.  
ac Plantaria, 5.*

*quibus inserit  
Semina & Plantas.*

*Arborator, 6.  
plantat Arbores, 7.  
in Pomario,  
inseritque Surculos, 8.  
Viviradicibus. 9.*

*Sepit hortum  
vel cura,  
Muro, 10.  
aut Macerie, 11.  
aut Vacerra, 12.  
aut Plancis, 13.  
aut Sepe, 14.  
flexâ è sudibus  
& vitilibus ;*

*Vel Natura,  
Dumis & Vepribus. 15.*

*Ornatur  
Ambulacris, 16.  
& Pergulis. 17.*

*Rigatur,  
Fontanis, 18.  
& Harpagio. 19.*





*The Ploughman, 1.  
yoketh Oxen, 3.  
to a Plough, 2. and  
holding the Plough-stilt, 4.  
in his left hand,  
and the Plough-staff, 5.  
in his right hand,  
with which he removeth  
Clods, 6.  
he cutteth the Land  
(which was manured afore  
with Dung, 8.)  
with a Share, 7.  
and a Coulter,  
and maketh Furrows. 9.*

*Then he soweth  
the Seed, 10.  
and harroweth it in  
with a Harrow. 11. †*

*The Reaper, 12.  
sheareth the ripe Corn  
with a Sickle, 13.  
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.  
and bindeth the Sheaves. 15.*

*Arator, 1.  
jungit Boves, 3.  
Aratro, 2.  
& tenens Stivam, 4.  
lævâ,  
Rallum, 5.  
dextrâ,  
quâ amovet  
Glebas, 9.  
scindit terram  
(stercoratam ante  
Fimo, 8.)  
Vomere, 7.  
et Dentali,  
facitque Sulcos. 9.*

*Tum seminat  
Semen, 10.  
& inocat  
Occâ. 11.*

*Messor, 12.  
metit fruges maturas  
Falce messoria, 13.  
colligit Manipulos, 14.  
& colligat Mergetes. 15.*

*The Thresher, 16.*  
*thresheth Corn*  
*on the Barn-floor, 17.*  
*with a Flail, 18.*  
*tosseth it in a Winnowing*  
*basket, 19.*  
*and so when the Chaff,*  
*and the Straw, 20.*  
*are separated from it,*  
*he putteth it into Sacks. 21.*

*The Mower, 22.*  
*maketh Hay in a Meadow,*  
*cutting down Grass*  
*with a Scythe, 23.*  
*and raketh it together*  
*with a Rake, 24.*  
*and maketh up Cocks, 26.*  
*with a Fork, 25. and*  
*carrieth it on Carriages, 27.*  
*into the Hay-barn. 28.*

*Tritor, 16.*  
*triturat frumentum*  
*in Area Horrei, 17.*  
*Flagello (tribula) 18.*  
*jactat Ventilabro, 19.*

*atque ita Paleâ*  
*& Stramine, 20.*  
*separatâ,*  
*congerit in Saccos. 21.*

*Fœniseca, 22.*  
*facit Fœnum in Prato,*  
*desecans Gramen*  
*Falce fœnaria, 23.*  
*corradique*  
*Rastro, 24.*  
*componit Acervos, 26.*  
*Furca, 25. &*  
*convehit Vehibus, 27.*  
*in Fœnile. 28.*

Grasing.

XLIX.

Pecuararia.



Tillage of ground,  
and keeping Cattle,  
*was in old time the care of  
Kings and Noblemen ;  
at this Day only of the mean-  
est sort of People.*

*The Neat-herd, 1.  
calleteth out the Herds, 2.  
out of the Beast-houses, 3.  
with a Horn, 4.  
and driveth them to feed.*

*The Shepherd, 5.  
feedeth his Flock, 6.  
being furnished with a Pipe,  
7. and a Scrip, 8.  
and a Sheep-hook, 9.  
having with him a great  
Dog, 10.  
fenced with a Collar, 11.  
against the wolves.*

*Swine, 12.  
are fed out of a swine trough.*

*The Farmer's Wife, 13.  
milketh the Udder  
of the Cow, 14.  
at the Cratch, 15.  
over a Milk-pail, 16.  
and maketh Butter  
of Cream  
in a Churn, 17.  
and Cheeses, 18.  
of Curds.*

*The Wool, 19.  
is shorn from Sheep,  
whereof several Garments  
are made.*

*Cultus Agrorum  
& res pecuaria,  
antiquissimis temporibus,  
erat cura Regum, Heroum ;  
hodie tantum infimæ  
Plebis.*

*Bubulcus, 1.  
evocat Armenta, 2.  
è Bovilibus, 3.  
Buccina (Cornu) 4.  
& ducit pastum.*

*Opilio (Pastor) 5.  
pascit Gregem, 6.  
instructus Fistula, 7.  
& Pera, 8.  
ut & Pedo, 9.  
habens secum  
Molossus, 10.  
munitum Millo, 11.  
contra Lupos.*

*Sues, 12.  
saginantur ex aqualiculæ  
haræ.*

*Villica, 13.  
mulget Ubra  
vacca, 14.  
ad Præsepe, 15.  
super Mulctra, 16.  
et facit Butyrum  
è flore lactis,  
in Vase butyraceo, 17.  
et Caseos, 18.  
è Coagulo.*

*Lana, 19.  
detondetur Ovibus,  
ex quâ variæ Vestes  
conficiuntur.*

## L.

## The Making of Honey.

*Mellificium.*

*The Bees send out  
a Swarm, 1. and set over it  
a Leader. 2.*

*That swarm  
being ready to fly away,  
is recalled by the Tinkling  
of a brazen Vessel, 3.  
and is put up  
into a new Hive. 4.*

*They make little Cells  
with six corners, 5.  
and fill them with Honey-  
dew,  
and make Combs, 6.  
out of which the Honey  
runneth. 7.*

*The Partitions being  
melted with fire,  
turn into Wax. 8.*

*Apes emittunt  
Examen, 1. adduntque illi  
Ducem, (Regem) 2.*

*Examen illud,  
avolaturum,  
revocatur tinnitu  
Vasis ænei, 3.  
& includitur,  
novo Alveari. 4.*

*Struunt Cellulas  
sexangulares, 5.  
et complent eas Melligine.*

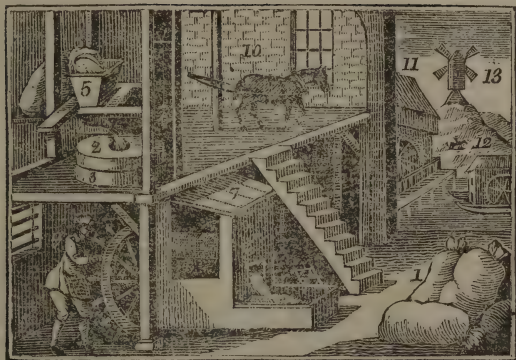
*& faciunt Favos, 6.  
è quibus Mel  
effluit. 7.*

*Crates  
liquatæ igne  
abeunt in Ceram. 8.*

## Grinding.

## LI.

## Molitura.



*In a Mill, 1.  
a stone, 2. runneth  
upon a stone. 3.  
A Wheel, 4.  
turneth them about,  
and grindeth Corn poured in  
by a Hopper, 5.  
and parteth the Bran, 6.  
falling into the Trough, 7.  
from the Meal slipping  
through a Bolter. 8.*

*Such a Mill was first  
a Hand-mill, 9.  
then a Horse-mill, 10.  
then a Water-mill, 11.  
and a Ship-mill, 12.  
and at last, a Wind-mill. 13.*

*In Mola, 1.  
Lapis, 2. currit  
super Lapidem. 3.  
Rotu. 4.  
circumagente,  
et conterit grana infusa  
per Infundibulum, 5.  
separatque Furfurem, 6.  
decidentem in Cistam, 7.  
à Farina (Polline)  
elabente per Excussorium. 8.  
Talis Mola primùm fuit  
Manuaria, 9.  
deinde Jumentaria, 10.  
tum Aquatica, 11. -  
& Navalis, 12.  
tandem, Alata (pneumati-  
ca) 13.*



## Bread-baking.

## LII.

*Panificium.*

*The Baker, 1.  
sifteth the Meal  
in a Rindge, 2.  
and putteth it into the Knead-  
ing-trough. 3.*

*Then he poureth water to it,  
and maketh Dough, 4.  
and kneadeth it  
with a Wooden Slice. 5.*

*Then he maketh  
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.  
Cimnells, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.*

*Afterwards he setteth them  
on a Peel, 10.  
and putteth them through  
the Oven-mouth, 12.  
into the Oven. 11.*

*But first he pulleth out the  
fire and the coals with a  
Coal-rake, 13.*

*Pistor, 1.  
cernit Farinam  
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)  
& indit Mactræ. 3.*

*Tum affundit aquam,  
& facit Massam, 4.  
depsitque  
spatha, 5. ligneâ.*

*Dein format  
Panes, 6. Placentas, 7.  
Similas, 8. Spiras, 9, &c.*

*Post imponit  
Palæ, 10.  
& ingerit Furno, 12.*

*per Præfurnium. 11.*

*Sed prius eruit  
ignem & Carbones  
Rutabulo, 13.*

which he layeth on a heap  
underneath. 14.

And thus is Bread baked,  
having the Crust without, 15.  
and the Crumb within. 16.

quos congerit  
infra. 14.

Et sic *Panis* pinsitur,  
habens extra *Crustam*, 15.  
intus *Micam*. 16.

Fishing.

LIII.

*Piscatio.*



*The Fisherman*, 1. catcheth  
fish, either on the Shore,  
with a Hook, 2.

which hangeth by a Line  
from the Angling-rod,  
on which the Bait sticketh ;  
or with a Cleek-net, 3.  
which hangeth on a Pole, 4.  
is put into the Water ;  
or in a Boat, 5.

with a Trammel-net, 6.  
or with a Wheel, 7.  
which is laid in the Water  
by Night.

*Piscator*, 1. captat  
pisces, sive in littore,  
*Hamo*, 2.

qui pendet *filo*  
ab *arundine*,  
& cui *Esca* inhæret ;  
sive *Fundâ*, 3.  
quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4.  
immittitur aquæ ;  
sive in *Cymba*, 5.  
*Reti*, 6.

sive *Nassa*, 7.  
quæ demergitur  
per Noctem.

## Fowling.

## LIV.

*Aucupium.*

*The Fowler, 1. maketh a Bed, 2. spreadeth a Bird-net, 3. throweth a Bait, 4. upon it, and hiding himself in a Hut, 5. he allureth Birds, by the chirping of Lure-birds, which partly hop upon the Bed, 6. and are partly shut in Cages, 7. and thus he entangleth Birds that fly over his Net, whilst they settle themselves down :*

*Or he setteth Snares, 8. on which they hang and strangle themselves :*

*Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9. on a Perch, 10.*

*Auceps, 1. exstruit Aream, 2. superstruit illi Rete aucupatorium, 3. obsipat Escam, 4. & abdens se in Latibulo, 5. allicit Aves, cantu Illicum, qui partim in Area currunt, 6. partim inclusi sunt Caveis, 7. atque ita obruit transvolantes Aves Reti, dum se demittunt :*

*Aut tendit Tendiculas, 8. quibus suspendunt & suffocant seipsas :*

*Aut exponit Viscatos calamos, 9.*

*Amiti, 10.*

upon which if they sit,  
they enwrap their Feathers,  
that they cannot fly away,  
and fall down to the ground.

Or he catcheth them  
with a Pole, 11.  
or a Pit-fall. 12.

quibus si insident,  
implicant pennas,  
ut nequeant avolare,  
& decidunt in terram.

Aut captat  
Perticâ, 11.  
vel Decipula. 12.

Hunting.

LV.

Venatus.



The Hunter, 1.  
hunteth wild Beasts,  
whilst he besetteth a Wood  
with Toils, 2.  
stretched out upon  
Shoars. 3.

The Beagle, 4.  
traceth the wild Beast,  
or findeth him out by the scent;  
the Tumbler, or Greyhound,  
5. pursueth it.

The Wolf,  
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.  
venatur Feras,  
dum cingit Sylvam  
Cassibus, 2.  
tensis super  
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)

Canis sagax, 4.  
vestigat Feram,  
aut indagat odoratu;  
Vertagus, 5.  
persequitur.

Lupus,  
incidit in Foveam, 6.

*the Stag, 7. as he runneth  
away into Toils.*

*The Boar, 8.  
is struck through  
with a Hunting-spear. 9.*

*The Bear, 10:  
is bitten by Dogs,  
and is knocked  
with a Club. 11.*

*If any thing get away,  
it escapeth, 12. as here  
a Hare, and a Fox.*

*fugiens Cervus, 7.  
in Plagas.*

*Aper, 8.  
transverberatur  
Venabulo. 9.*

*Ursus, 10.  
mordetur à Canibus,  
& tunditur  
Clavâ. 11.*

*Si quid effugit,  
evadit, 12. ut hic  
Lepus & Vulpes.*

Butchery.

LVI.

Lanionia.



*The Butcher, 1.  
killeth fat Cattle. 2.  
(The Lean, 3.  
are not fit to eat.)*

*He knocketh them down  
with an Axe, 4.  
or cutteth their throat*

*Lanio, 1.  
mactat Pecudem alilem. 2.  
(Vescula, 3.  
non sunt vesca.)  
Prosternit  
Clavâ, 4.  
vel jugulat*



with a Slaughter-knife : 5.  
*he flayeth them,* 6.  
*and cutteth them in pieces,*  
*and hangeth out the flesh,*  
*to sell in the Shambles.* 7.

*He dresseth a Swine,* 8.  
*with fire,*  
*or scalding water,* 9.  
*and maketh Gammons,* 10.  
 Pistils, 11.  
 and Fitches ; 12.

*Besides several Puddings,*  
 Chitterlings, 13.  
 Bloodings, 14.  
 Liverings, 15.  
 Sausages. 16.

*The Fat,* 17.  
*and Tallow,* 18. *are melted.*

*Clunaculo :* 5.  
*excoriat (deglubit),* 8.  
*dissecatque*  
*& exponit carnes,*  
*venum in Macello.* 7.

*Glabrato Suem,* 8.

*igne,*  
*vel aquâ fervidâ,* 9.  
*& facit Pernas,* 10.

*Petasones,* 11.

*& Succidias ;* 12.

*Prætereâ Farcimina varia,*  
*Faliscos,* 13.

*Apexabones,* 14.

*Tomacula,* 15.

*Botulos. (Lucanicas)* 16.

*Adeps,* 17.

*& Sebum,* 18. *eliquantur.*

Cookery.

LVII.

Coquinaria.



*The Yeoman of the Larder,* *Promus Condus,* 1.  
 1. *bringeth forth Provision,* *profert Obsonia,* 2.  
 2. *out of the Larder.* 3. *è Penu.* 3.

*The Cook, 4. taketh them, and maketh several Meats.*

*He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds. 5.*

*He scaleth and splitteth Fish. 6.*

*He draweth some flesh with Lard, by means of a Larding-needle. 7.*

*He caseth Hares, 8. then he boileth them in Pots, 9. and Kettles, 10. on the Hearth, 11. and scummeth them with a Scummer. 12.*

*He seasoneth things that are boiled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Pestle, 14. in a Morter, 13. or grateth with a Grater. 15.*

*He roasteth some on Spits, 16. and with a Jack, 17. or upon a Grid-iron; 18.*

*Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. upon a Brand-iron. 20.*

*Kitchen Utensils besides are,*

*a Cole-rake, 21.*

*a Chafing-dish, 22.*

*a Trey, 23.*

*(in which Dishes, 24.*

*and Platters, 25. are washed)*

*a pair of Tongs, 26.*

*a Shredding-knife, 27.*

*a Colander, 28.*

*a Basket, 29.*

*and a Besom. 30.*

*Coquus, 4. accipit ea, & coquit varia Esculenta. Prius deplumat, & exenterat Aves. 5.*

*Desquamat, & exdorsuat Pisces. 6.*

*Trajectat quasdem carnes Lardo, ope Creacentri. 7.*

*Lepores, 8. exuit, tum elixat Ollis, 9.*

*& Cacabis, 10.*

*in Foco, 11.*

*& despumat*

*Ligula. 12.*

*Condit elixata,*

*Aromatibus,*

*quæ comminuit*

*Pistillo, 14. in Mortario, 13.*

*aut terit Radulâ. 15.*

*Quædam assat Verubus, 16.*

*& Automato, 17.*

*vel super Craticulum, 18.*

*Vel frigit*

*Sartagine, 19.*

*super Tripodem. 20.*

*Vasa Coquinaria præterea sunt,*

*Rutabulum, 21.*

*Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.*

*Trua, 23.*

*(in quâ Catini, 24.*

*& Patinæ, 25. eluuntur)*

*Pruniceps, 26.*

*Culter incisorius, 27.*

*Qualus, 28.*

*Corbis, 29.*

*& Scofa. 30.*

## The Vintage.

## LVIII.

*Vindemia.*

*Wine groweth  
in the Vineyard, 1.  
where Vines are propagated,  
and tied with Twigs  
to Trees, 2.  
or to Props, 3.  
or Frames. 4.*

*When the time of Grape  
gathering is come, they cut  
off the Bunches,  
and carry them in  
Measures of three Bushels, 5.  
and throw them into a Vat, 6.  
and tread them  
with their Feet, 7.  
or stump them  
with a Wooden Pestle, 8.  
and squeeze out the Juice  
in a Wine-press, 9.  
which is called Must ; 11.*

*Vinum crescit  
in Vineæ, 1.  
ubi Vites propagantur,  
& alligantur viminibus  
ad Arbores, 2.  
vel ad Palos, (ridicas) 3.  
vel ad Juga. 4.*

*Cùm tempus vindemiandi  
adest, abscindunt  
Botros,  
& comportant  
Trimodiis, 5.  
conjiciuntque in Lacum, 6.  
calcant  
Pedibus, 7.  
aut tundunt  
Ligneo Pilo, 8.  
& exprimunt succum  
Torculari, 9.  
qui dicitur Mustum ; 11.*

and being received  
in a great Tub, 10.  
it is poured into  
Hogsheads, 12.  
it is stopp'd up, 15.  
and being laid close in Cellars  
upon Settles, 14.  
it becometh Wine.

It is drawn out of the  
Hogshead, with a Cock, 13.  
or Faucet, 16.  
(in which is a Spigot)  
the vessel being unbunged.

& exceptum  
Orcâ, 10.  
infunditur  
Vasis (Doliis) 12.  
operculatur, 15.  
& abditum in Cellis,  
super Cantherios, 14.  
abit in Vinum.

Promitur e Dolio  
Siphone, 13.  
aut Tubulo, 16.  
(in quo est Epistomium)  
Vase relito.

## Brewing.

## LIX.

## Zythopœia.



Where Wine is not to be  
had, they drink Beer,  
which is brewed of Malt, 1.  
and Hops, 2.  
in a Caldron; 3.  
afterwards it is poured  
into Vats, 4.

Ubi Vinum non habeatur,  
bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus)  
quæ coquitur ex Byne, 1.  
& Lupulo, 2.  
in Aheno; 3.  
post effunditur  
in Lacus, 4.

and when it is cold,  
it is carried in Soes, 5.  
into the Cellar, 6.  
and is put into Vessels.

Brandy-wine,  
extracted by the power of  
heat from the dregs of Wine  
in a Pan, 7.  
over which a Limbeck, 8.  
is placed,  
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.  
into a Glass.

Wine and Beer, when they  
turn sour, become Vinegar.

Of Wine  
and Honey they make Mead.

& frige factum,  
defertur Labris, 5.  
in Cellaria, 6.

& infunditur vasibus.

Vinum sublimatum,  
extractum vi Caloris  
e fecibus Vini in Ahen, 7.

cui Alembicum, 8.  
superimpositum est,  
destillat per Tubum, 9.  
in Vitrum.

Vinum & Cerevisia, cum  
acescunt, fiunt Acetum.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt  
Mulsum.

A Feast.

LX.

Convivium.



When a Feast  
is made ready,  
the Table is covered  
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum Convivium  
apparatur,  
Mensa sternitur  
Tapetibus, 1.



and a Table-cloth, 2.

by the Waiters,

who besides lay  
the Trenchers, 3.

Spoons, 4.

Knives, 5.

with little Forks, 6.

Table-napkins, 7.

Bread, 8.

with a Salt-celler 9.

Messes are brought  
in Platters, 10.

a Pie, 19. on a Plate.

The Guests being brought  
in by the Host, 11.

wash their Hands

out of a Laver, 12.

or Ewer, 14.

over a Hand-bason, 13.

or Bowl, 15.

and wipe them

with a Hand-towel; 16.

then they sit at the Table  
on Chairs. 17.

The Carver, 18.

breaketh up the good Cheer,  
and divideth it.

Sauces are set amongst  
Roast-meat, in Saucers. 20.

The Butler, 21. filleth  
strong Wine

out of a Cruse, 25.

or Wine-pot, 26.

or Flagon, 27.

into Cups, 22.

or Glasses, 23.

which stand

on a Cupboard, 24.

and he reacheth them to the  
Master of the Feast, 28.

who drinketh to his Guests.

& *Mapa*, 2.

à *Triclinariis*,

qui prætereà opponunt  
*Discos* (*Orbes*) 3.

*Cochlearia*, 4.

*Cultros*, 5.

cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.

*Maſpulas*, 7.

*Panem*, 8.

cum *Salino*. 9.

*Fercula* inferuntur  
in *Patinis*, 10.

*Artocreas*, 19. in *Lance*.

*Convivæ* introducti  
ab *Hospite*, 11.

abluunt manus

è *Gutturnio*, 12.

vel *Aquali*, 14.

super *Malluvium*, 13.

aut *Pelvim*, 15.

terguntque

*Mantili*; 16.

tum assident *Mensæ*  
per *Sedilia*. 17.

*Structor*, 18.

deartuat dapes,  
& distribuit.

*Embammata* interponuntur  
*Assutariis* in *Scutellis*. 20.

*Pincerna*, 21. infundit  
*Temetum*

ex *Urceo*, 25.

vel *Cantharo*, 26.

vel *Lagena*, 27.

in *Pocula*, 22.

& *Vitrea*, 23.

quæ extant

in *Abaco*, 24.

& porrigit

*Convivatori*, 28.

qui propinat *Hospitibus*.

The Dressing of Line. LXI. *Tractatio Lini.*

Line and Hemp  
being rotted in Water  
and dried again, 1.  
are braked  
with a wooden Brake, 2.  
where the Shives, 3. fall  
down ;  
then they are heckled  
with an Iron Heckle, 4.  
where the Tow, 5.  
is parted from it.

Flax is tied to a Distaff, 6.  
by the Spinster, 7.  
which with her left Hand  
pulleth out the Thread, 8.  
and with her right Hand, 12.  
turneth a Wheel, 9.  
or a Spindle, 10.  
upon which is a Whirl. 11.

The Spool receiveth  
the Thread, 13.

*Linum & Cannabis,*  
*macerata aquis,*  
*et siccata rursum, 1.*  
*contunduntur*  
*Frangibulo ligneo, 2.*  
*ubi Cortices, 3. decidunt ;*  
*tum carminantur*  
*Carminē ferreo, 4.*  
*ubi Stupa, 5.*  
*separatur.*

*Linum purum alligatur*  
*Colo 6. à Netrice, 7.*  
*quæ sinistra*  
*trahit Filum, 8.*  
*dexterâ, 12.*  
*Rhobum (girgillum) 9.*  
*vel Fusum, 10.*  
*in quo Verticillus. 11.*

*Volva accipit*  
*Fila, 13.*

*which is drawn thence  
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.  
hence either Clews, 15.  
are wound up,  
or Hanks, 16, are made.*

*inde deducuntur  
in Alabrum, 14.  
hinc vel Glomi, 15.  
glomerantur,  
vel Fasciculi, 16. fiunt.*

Weaving.

LXII.

Textura.



*The Webster  
undoeth the Clews, 1.  
into Warp,  
and wrapeth it about  
the Beam, 2.  
and as he sitteth  
in his Loom, 3.  
he treadeth upon the Tred-  
dles, 4. with his Feet.*

*He divideth the Warp, 5.  
with Yarn,  
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.  
through, in which is the  
Woofe, and striketh it close*

*Textor  
diducit Glomos, 1.  
in Stamen,  
& circumvolvit  
Jugo, 2.  
ac sedens  
in Textrino, 3.  
calcat Insilia, 4.  
pedibus.*

*Diducit Stamen, 5.  
Liciis,  
& trajicit Radium, 6.  
in quo est Trama,  
ac densat*

with the Sley, 7.

and so maketh

Linen cloth. 8.

So also the Clothier  
maketh Cloth of Wool.

Pectine, 7.

atque ita conficit

Linteum. 8.

Sic etiam Pannifex  
facit Pannum è Lana.

Linen Cloths.

LXIII.

*Lintea.*



Linen-webs

are bleached in the Sun, 1.

with Water poured on them,

2. till they be white.

Of them the Sempster, 3.

soweth Shirts, 4.

Handkerchiefs, 5.

Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

These, if they be fouled,

are washed again

by the Landress, 7. in water,

or Lee, and Soap.

*Linteamina*

insolantur, 1.

aquâ perfusâ, 2.

donec candefiant.

Ex iis Sartrix, 3.

suit Indusia, 4.

Muccinia, 5.

Collaria, 6. Capitia, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur,

lavantur rursus,

a Lotrice, 7. aquâ,

sive Lixivio, ac Sapone.

## The Tailor.

## LXIV.

## Sartor.



*The Tailor, 1.*

*cutteth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3. and seweth it together with a Needle and double Thread. 4.*

*Then he presseth the Seams with a Pressing-iron. 5.*

*And thus he maketh Coats, 6. with Plaits, 7. in which the Border, 8. is below, with Laces; 9.*

*Cloaks, 10. with a Cape, 11. and Sleeve Coats; 12.*

*Doublets, 13. with Buttons, 14. and Cuffs; 15.*

*Breeches, 16. sometimes with Ribbons; 17.*

*Stockings, 18.*

*Gloves, 19.*

*Muntero Caps, 20. &c.*

*Sartor, 1.*

*discindit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3. consuitque Acu & Filo duplicato. 4.*

*Postea complanat Suturas Ferramento. 5.*

*Sicque conficit Tunicas, 6.*

*Plicatas, 7.*

*in quibus infra est Fimbria, 8.*

*cum Institis; 9.*

*Pallia, 10.*

*cum Patagio, 11.*

*& Togas Manicatas; 12.*

*Thoraces, 13.*

*cum Globulis, 14.*

*& Manicis; 15.*

*Caligas, 16.*

*aliquando cum Lemniscis; 17.*

*Tibialia, 18.*

*Chirothecas, 19.*

*Amiculum, 20. &c.*



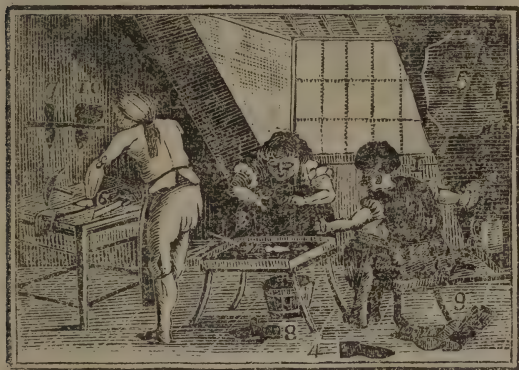
*So the Furrier  
maketh furred Garments  
of Furs.*

*Sic Pellio  
facit Pellicia  
è Pellibus.*

The Shoemaker.

LXV.

*Sutor.*



*The Shoemaker, 1.*

*maketh Slippers, 7.*

*Shoes, 8.*

*(in which is seen  
above, the Upper-leather,  
beneath the Sole,  
and on both sides  
the Latchets)*

*Boots, 9.*

*and High Shoes, 10.*

*of Leather, 5.*

*(which is cut with a  
Cutting-knife, 6.)*

*by means of an Awl, 2.*

*and Lingel, 3.*

*upon a Last. 4.*

*Sutor, 1.*

*conficit Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.*

*Calceos, 8.*

*(in quibus spectatur  
superne Obstragulum;  
inferne Solea,  
et utrinque  
Ansæ)*

*Ocreas, 9.*

*et Perones, 10.*

*e Corio, 5.*

*(quod discinditur  
Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)*

*ope Subulæ, 2.*

*et Fili picati, 3.*

*super Modum, 4.*

The Carpenter. LXVI. *Faber Lignarius.*



*We have seen Man's Food  
and Cloathing: now his  
Dwelling followeth.*

*At first they dwelt  
in Caves, 1. then in  
Booths, or Huts, 2.  
and then again in Tents, 3.  
at the last in Houses.*

*The Woodman  
felleth and heweth down  
Trees, 5. with an Axe, 4.  
the Boughs, 6. remaining.*

*He cleaveth Knotty Wood  
with a Wedge, 7.  
which he forceth in  
with a Beetle, 8.  
and maketh Wood stacks. 9.*

*The Carpenter  
squareth Timber  
with a Chip-Axe, 10.*

Hominis victum & amicum vidimus: sequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant  
in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in  
*Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2.  
tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3.  
demum in *Domibus*.

*Lignator*  
sternit & truncat  
*Arbores*, 5. *Securi*, 4.  
remanentibus *Sarmentis*. 6.

Findit *Clavosum*  
*Ligneum Cuneo*, 7.  
quem adigit  
*Tudite*, 8.

& composit *Strues.* 9.

*Faber Lignarius*  
ascit *Ascia*, 10.  
Materiem,

whence Chips, 11. fall,  
and saweth it with a Saw, 12.  
where the Saw-dust, 13.  
falleth down.

Afterwards he lifteth  
the Beam upon Tressels, 14.  
by the help of a Pulley, 15.  
fasteneth it  
with Cramp-irons, 16.  
and marketh it out  
with a Line. 17.

Then he frameth  
the Walls together, 18.  
and fasteneth the great Pie-  
ces with Pins. 19.

unde Assula, 11. cadunt,  
& serrat Serrâ, 12.  
ubi Scobs, 13.  
decidit.

Post elevat  
Tignum super Canterios, 14.  
ope Trochleæ, 15.  
affigit  
Ansis, 16.  
& lineat  
Amussi. 17.

Tum compaginat  
Parietes, 18.  
& configit trabes  
Clavis trabalibus. 19.

## The Mason. LXVII. *Faber Murarius.*



The Mason, 1.  
layeth a Foundation,  
and buildeth Walls; 2.

Either of Stones,  
which the Stone digger  
getteth out of the Quarry; 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.  
ponit Fundamentum,  
& struit Muros; 2.

Sive è Lapidibus,  
quos Lapidarius  
eruit in Lapidina; 3.

and the Stone-cutter, 4.  
squareth by a Rule; 5.

Or of Bricks  
which are made  
of Sand and Clay  
steeped in Water,  
and are burned in Fire.

Afterwards he plaistereth  
it with Lime,  
by Means of a Trowel, 7.  
and garnishes it with Rough-  
cast. 8.

& Latomus, 4.  
conquadrat ad Normam; 5.

Sive è Lateribus, 6.  
qui formantur  
ex Arena & Luto,  
aquâ intritis,  
& excoquantur igne.

Dein crustat  
Calce,  
ope Trullæ, 7.  
& vestit Tectorio. 8.

Engines.

LXVIII.

Machinæ.



One can carry  
as much by thrusting  
a Wheel-barrow, 3.  
before him, (having  
an Harness, 4,  
hanged on his Neek,) as  
two can carry on a Cole-staff,  
1. or Hand-barrow. 2.

Unus potest ferre  
tantum trudendo  
Pabonem, 3.  
ante se,  
(Ærumna, 4.  
suspensâ a Collo) quantum  
duo possunt ferre Palangâ,  
1. vel Fegetro. 4.

But he can do more that  
rolleth a weight laid upon  
Rollers, 6. with a Leaver. 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7.  
is a post, which  
is turned by going about it.

A Crane, 8.  
hath a Hollow-wheel,  
in which one walking  
draweth weights out of a Ship,  
or letteth them down into a  
Ship.

A Rammer, 9.  
is used to fasten  
Piles; 10.  
it is lifted up with a Rope  
drawn by Pullies, 11.  
or with hands,  
if it have Handles. 12.

Plus autem potest qui pro-  
volvitur Molem impositam *Pha-*  
*langis* (Cylindris, 6) vecte. 5.

*Ergata*, 7.  
est columella, quæ  
versatur circumeundo.

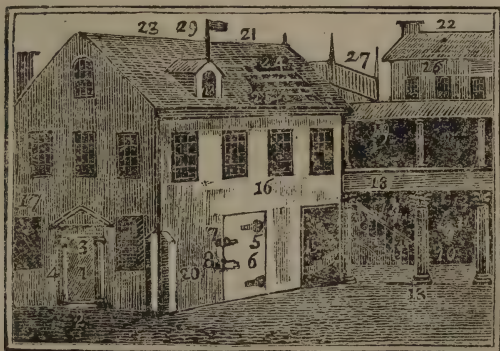
*Geranium*, 8.  
habet *Tympanum*,  
cui inambulans quis  
extrahit pondera navi,  
aut demittit in navem.

*Fistuca*, 9.  
adhibetur ad pangendum  
*Sublicas*; 10.  
adtollitur Fune  
tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.  
vel manibus,  
si habet *ansas*. 12.

A House.

LXIX.

*Domus*.



The Porch, 1.  
is before the Door  
of the House.

*Vestibulum*, 1.  
est ante Januam  
*Domûs*.



*The Door hath*  
*a Threshold, 2.*  
*and a Lintel, 3.*  
*and Posts, 4. on both sides.*

*The Hinges, 5.*  
*are on the right hand,*  
*upon which the Doors, 6.*  
*hang ; the Latch, 7.*  
*and the Bolt, 8.*  
*are on the left hand.*

*Before the House*  
*is a Fore-court, 9.*  
*with a Pavement*  
*of square Stones, 10.*  
*borne up with Pillars, 11.*  
*in which is the Chapter, 12.*  
*and the Base. 13.*

*They go up into the*  
*upper Stories by Greases, 14.*  
*and Winding-stairs. 15.*

*The Windows, 16.*  
*appear on the outside,*  
*and the Grates, 17.*  
*the Galleries, 18.*  
*the Water-tables, 19.*  
*the Butteresses, 20.*  
*to bear up the Walls.*

*On the top is the Roof, 21.*  
*covered with Tiles, 22.*

*or Shingles, 23.*  
*which lie upon Laths, 24.*  
*and these upon Rafters. 25.*

*The Eaves, 26.*  
*adhere to the Roof.*

*The place without a Roof*  
*is called an open Gallery. 27.*

*In the Roof are*  
*Jettings-out, 28.*  
*and Pinnacles. 29.*

*Janua habet*  
*Limen, 2.*  
*& Superliminare, 3.*  
*& Postes, 4. utrinque.*  
*Cardines, 5.*  
*sunt a dextris,*  
*à quibus pendent Fores, 6.*  
*Clastrum, 7.*  
*aut Pessulus, 8.*  
*à sinistris.*

*Sub ædibus*  
*est Cavadium, 9.*  
*Pavimento*  
*Tessellato, 10.*  
*fulcitum Columnis, 11.*  
*in quibus Peristylum, 12.*  
*& Basis. 13.*

*Ascenditur in superiores*  
*contignationes per Scalas, 14.*  
*& Cochlidia. 15.*

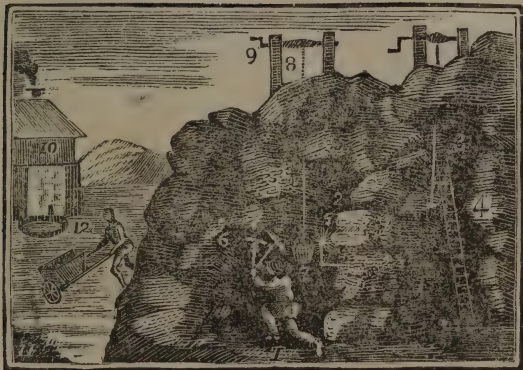
*Fenestra, 16.*  
*apparent extrinsecus,*  
*& Cancelli (clathra) 17.*  
*Pergula, 18.*  
*Suggrundia, 19.*  
*& Fulcra, 20.*  
*fulciendis muris.*

*In summo est Tectum, 21.*  
*contectum Imbricibus (te-*  
*gulis) 22.*  
*vel Scandulis, 23:*  
*quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24:*  
*hæc Tignis. 25:*

*Tecto adhæret*  
*Stillicidium. 26.*  
*Locus sine Tecto*  
*dicitur Subdiale. 27.*

*In Tecto sunt*  
*Meniana, 28.*  
*& Coronides. 29.*

*Metallifodina.*



*Metalli fossores*, 1.  
 ingrediuntur *Puteumfodinæ*,  
 2. *Bacillo*, 3.  
 sive *Gradibus*, 4.  
 cum *Lucernis*, 5.  
 & effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.  
*terram Metallicam*,  
 quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7.  
 extrahitur *Fune*, 8.  
 ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.  
 & defertur  
 in *Ustrinam*, 10.  
 ubi urgetur igne,  
 ut *Metallum*, 12. profluat,  
*Scoriæ*, 11. abjiciuntur  
 seorsim.

The Blacksmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>The Blacksmith, 1.</i><br/> <i>in his Smithy (or Forge) 2.</i><br/> <i>bloweth the fire</i><br/> <i>with a pair of Bellows, 3.</i><br/> <i>which he bloweth</i><br/> <i>with his Feet, 4.</i><br/> <i>and so heateth the Iron :</i><br/> <i>And then he taketh it out</i><br/> <i>with the Tongs, 5.</i><br/> <i>layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.</i><br/> <i>and striketh it</i><br/> <i>with a Hammer, 7.</i><br/> <i>where the Sparks, 8. fly off.</i><br/> <i>And thus are hammered out,</i><br/> <i>Nails, 9.</i><br/> <i>Horse-shoes, 10.</i><br/> <i>Cart-strakes, 11.</i><br/> <i>Chains, 12.</i><br/> <i>Plates, Locks and Keys,</i><br/> <i>Hinges, &amp;c.</i><br/> <i>He quenbeth hot Irons</i><br/> <i>in the Cool-trough.</i></p> | <p><i>Faber ferrarius, 1.</i><br/> <i>in Ustrina (Fabricâ) 2.</i><br/> <i>inflat ignem</i><br/> <i>Folle, 3.</i><br/> <i>quem adtollit</i><br/> <i>Pede, 4.</i><br/> <i>atq; ita candefacit Ferrum :</i><br/> <i>Deinde eximit</i><br/> <i>Forcipe, 5.</i><br/> <i>imponit Incudi, 6.</i><br/> <i>&amp; cudit</i><br/> <i>Malleo, 7.</i><br/> <i>ubi Stricturæ, 8. exiliunt.</i><br/> <i>Et sic excuduntur,</i><br/> <i>Clavi, 9.</i><br/> <i>Soleæ, 10.</i><br/> <i>Canthi, 11.</i><br/> <i>Catenæ, 12.</i><br/> <i>Laminæ, Seræ cum Clavibus,</i><br/> <i>Cardines, &amp;c.</i><br/> <i>Restinguit candentia</i><br/> <i>Ferramenta in Lacu.</i></p> |
|---|--|

## LXXII.

## The Box-maker and the Turner.

*Scrinarius & Tornator.**The Box-maker, 1.**smootheth hewn Boards, 2.**with a Plain, 3.**upon a Work-board; 4.**he maketh them very smooth**with a little Plain; 5.**he boreth them through**with an Augre, 6.**carveth them with a Knife, 7.**fasteneth them together**with Glue and Cramp Irons, 8.**and maketh Tables, 9.**Boards, 10.**Chests, 11. &c.**The Turner, 12.**sitting over the Treddle, 13.**turneth with a Throw, 15.**Arcularius, 1.**edolat Asseres, 2.**Runcina, 3.**in Tabula, 4.**deplanat**Planula, 5.**perforat (terebrat)**Terebra, 6.**sculpsit Cultro, 7.**combinat**Glutine & Subscudibus, 8.**& facit Tabulas, 9.**Mensas, 10.**Arcas (Cistas) 11. &c.**Tornio, 12.**sedens in Insili, 13.**tornat Torno, 15.*

upon a Turner's Bench, 14. super Scamno Tornatorio,  
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17. 14. Globos, 16. Conos, 17.  
Puppets, 18. Icunculas, 18.  
and such like Turners Work. & similia Torcumata.

## The Potter.

## LXXIII.

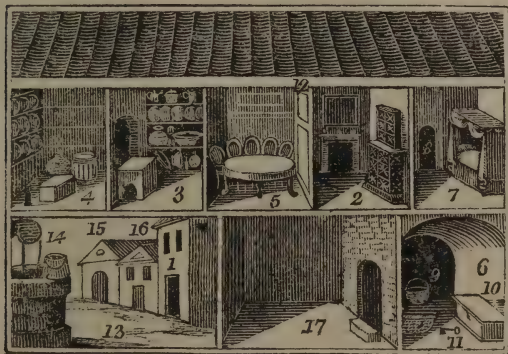
## Figulus.



*The Potter, 1.*  
*sitteth over a Wheel, 2.*  
*maketh Pots, 4.*  
*Pitchers, 5.*  
*Pipkins, 6.*  
*Platters, 7.*  
*Pudding-pans, 8.*  
*Jugs, 9.*  
*Lids, 10. &c.*  
*of Potters Clay; 3.*  
*afterwards he baketh them*  
*in an Oven, 11.*  
*and glazeth them*  
*with White Lead.*  
*A broken Pot affordeth*  
*Potsherds, 12.*

*Figulus, 1.*  
*sedens super Rota, 2.*  
*format Ollas, 4.*  
*Urceos, 5.*  
*Tripodes, 6.*  
*Patinas, 7.*  
*Vasa testacea, 8.*  
*Fidelias, 9.*  
*Opercula, 10. &c.*  
*ex Argillâ, 3.*  
*postea excoquit*  
*in Furno, 11.*  
*& incrustat*  
*Lithargyro.*  
*Fracta Olla dat*  
*Testas, 12.*



The Parts of a House. LXXIV. *Partes Domus.*

*A House is divided  
into inner Rooms,  
such as are the Entry, 1.  
the Stove, 2.  
the Kitchen, 3.  
the Buttery, 4.  
the Dining-Room, 5.  
the Gallery, 6.  
the Bed Chamber, 7.  
with a Privy made by it. 8.*

*Baskets, 9.  
are of use for  
carrying things,  
and Chests, 10.  
(which are made fast with a  
Key, 11.) for keeping them.*

*Under the Roof  
is the Floor. 12.*

*In the Yard, 13.  
is a Well, 14.  
a Stable, 15.*

*Domus distinguitur  
in Conclavia,  
ut sunt Atrium, 1.  
Hypocaustum, 2.  
Culina, 3.  
Cella Penuaria, 4.  
Cenaculum, 5.  
Camera, 6. Cubiculum, 7.  
cum Secessu (La-  
trina) 8. adstructo.*

*Corbes, 9.  
inserviunt rebus  
transferendis,  
Arcae, 10.  
(quæ Clavâ, 11. recludun-  
tur) adservandis illis.*

*Sub Tecto, 12. est Solum  
(Pavimentum)*

*In Area, 13.  
Puteus, 14.  
Stabulum, 15.*

and a Bath. 16.

Under the House  
is the Cellar. 17.

cum Balneo. 16.

Sub Domo  
est Cella. 17.

## LXXV.

### The Stove with the Bed-Room.



### *Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.*

*The Stove, 1.  
is beautified  
with an arched Roof, 2.  
and wainscoted Walls; 3.*

*It is enlightened  
with Windows; 4.*

*It is heated  
with an Oven. 5.*

*Its Utensils are  
Benches, 6.*

*Stools, 7.*

*Tables, 8.*

*with Tressels, 9.*

*Footstools, 10.*

*and Cushions. 11.*

*Hypocaustum, 1.  
ornatur  
Laqueari, 2.  
& tabulatis Parietibus; 3.*

*Illuminatur  
Fenestris; 4.*

*Calefit  
Fornace. 5.*

*Ejus Utensilia sunt  
Scamna, 6*

*Sellæ, 7.*

*Mensæ, 8.*

*cum Fulcris, 9.*

*ac Scabellis, 10.*

*& Culcitris. 11.*

*There are also Tapestries  
hanged. 12.*

*For soft lodging,  
in a Sleeping-room, 13.  
there is a Bed, 14.  
spread on a Bedstead, 15.  
upon a Straw pad, 16.  
with Sheets, 17.  
and Coverlids. 18.*

*The Bolster, 19.  
is under one's head.*

*The Bed is covered  
with a Canopy. 20.*

*A Chamber-pot, 21.  
is for making water in.*

*Appenduntur etiam  
Tapetes. 12.*

*Pro levi cubatu,  
in Dormitorio, 13.  
est Lectus, (Cubile) 14.  
stratus in Sponda, 15.  
super Stramentum, 16.  
cum Lodicibus, 17.  
& Stragulis. 18.*

*Cervical, 19.  
est sub capite.*

*Canopeo, 20.  
Lectus tegitur.*

*Matula, 21.  
est vesicæ levandæ.*

Wells.

LXXVI.

Putei.



*Where Springs are want-  
ing, Wells are digged, 1.  
and they are compassed about  
with a Brandrith, 2.  
lest any should fall in.*

*Thence is water drawn*

*Ubi Fontes deficiunt.  
Putei, 1. effodiuntur,  
& circumdantur  
Crepidine, 2.  
ne quis incidat.*

*Inde aqua hauritur*

<p>with Buckets, 3.          hanging either at a Pole, 4.          or a Rope, 5.          or a Chain, 6.          and that either by a Swipe, 7.          or a Windle, 8.          or a Turn, 9.          with a Handle,          or a Wheel, 10.          or to conclude,          by a Pump. 11.</p>	<p><i>Urnis (situlis)</i> 3.  <i>pendentibus vel Pertica</i>, 4.  <i>vel Fune</i>, 5.  <i>vel Catena</i>, 6.  <i>idque aut Tollenone</i>, 7.  <i>aut Girgillo</i>, 8.  <i>aut Cylindro</i>, 9.  <i>Manubriato</i>,  <i>aut Rota (tympano)</i> 10.  <i>aut deinceps</i>  <i>Antliâ</i>. 11.</p>
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The Bath.

LXXVII.

*Balneum.*

*He that desireth to be  
 washed in cold water,  
 goeth down into a River. 1.*

*In a Bathing-house, 2.  
 we wash off the filth,  
 either sitting in a Tub, 3.  
 or going up  
 into the Hot-house ; 4.*

*Qui cupit lavari  
 aquâ frigidâ,  
 descendit in Fluvium. 1:*

*In Balneario, 2.  
 abluimus squalores,  
 sive sedentes in Labro, 3.  
 sive conscendentes  
 in Sudatorium ; 4.*

and we are rubbed  
with a Pumice-stone, 6.  
or a Hair-cloth. 5.

In the Stripping-room, 7.  
we put off our clothes,  
and are tied about  
with an Apron. 8.

We cover our heads  
with a Cap, 9.  
and put our feet  
in a Bason. 10.

The Bath-woman, 11.  
reacheth water in a Bucket,  
12. drawn out of the Trough,  
13. into which it runneth  
out of Pipes. 14.

The Bath-keeper, 15.  
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.  
and by applying  
Cupping-Glasses, 17.  
he draweth the Blood  
betwixt the skin and the flesh,  
which he wipeth away  
with a Sponge. 18.

& defricamur

*Pumice*, 6.

aut *Cilicio*. 5.

In *Apodyterio*, 7.

exuimus *Vestes*,

& præcingimur *Castula*

(*Subligari*) 8.

Tegimus caput

*Pileolo*, 9.

& imponimus pedes

*Pelluvio*. 10.

*Balneatrix*, 11.

ministrat aquam *Situla*, 12.

haustam ex *Alveo*, 13.

in quem defluit

è *Canalibus*. 14.

*Balneator*, 15.

scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.

& applicando

*Cucurbitas*, 17.

extrahit *Sanguinem*

subcutaneum,

quem abstergit

*Spongiâ*. 18.



The Barber's Shop. LXXVIII. *Tonstrina.*

*The Barber, 1.  
in the Barber's-shop, 2.  
cutteth off the Hair  
and the Beard  
with a pair of Scissars, 3.  
or shaveth with a Razor,  
which he taketh  
out of his Case. 4.*

*And he washeth one  
over a Bason, 5.  
with Suds running  
out of a Laver, 6.  
and also with Soap, 7.  
and wipeth him  
with a Towel, 8.  
combeth him with a Comb, 9.  
and curleth him  
with a Crisping Iron. 10.*

*Sometimes he cutteth a Vein  
with a Penknife, 11. where  
the Blood spirteth out. 12.*

*Tonsor, 1.  
in Tonstrina, 2.  
tondet Crines  
& Barbam  
Forcipe, 3.  
vel radit Novaculâ,  
quam depromit  
è Theca. 4.*

*Et lavat  
super Pelvim, 5.  
Lixivio defluente  
è Gutturnio, 6.  
ut & Sapone, 7.  
& tergit  
Linteo, 8.  
pectit Pectine, 9.  
crispat  
Calamistro. 10.*

*Interdum secat Venam  
Scalpello, 11.  
ubi Sanguis propullulat. 12.*

*The Chirurgéon cureth*  
Wounds.

*Chirurgus curat*  
*Vulnera.*

The Stable.

LXXIX.

*Equile.*



*The Horse-keeper, 1.*  
*cleanseth the Stable*  
*from Dung. 2.*

*He tieth a Horse, 3.*  
*with a Halter, 4.*  
*to the Manger; 5.*  
*or if he be apt to bite,*  
*he maketh him fast*  
*with a Muzzle. 6.*

*Then he streweth Litter, 7.*  
*under him.*

*He winnoweth Oats*  
*with a Van, 8.*  
*(being mixt*  
*with Chaff, and taken out of*  
*a Chest, 10.) and*  
*with them feedeth the Horse,*  
*as also with Hay. 9.*

*Stabularius (Equiso) 1.*  
*purgat Stabulum*  
*a Fimo. 2.*

*Alligat Equum, 3.*  
*Capistro, 4.*  
*ad Præsepe, 5.*  
*aut si mordax,*  
*constringit*  
*Fiscella. 6.*

*Deinde substernit Stra-*  
*menta. 7.*

*Ventilat Avenam,*  
*Vanno, 8.*  
*(paleis mixtam, ac depromp-*  
*tam è Cista Pabulatoria, 10.)*

*eâque pascit equum,*  
*ut & Fæno. 9.*

*Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, 11. to water.*

*Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12. combeth him with a Curry-comb, 15. covereth him with an Housing-cloth, 14. and looketh upon his Hoofs, whether the Shoes, 13. be fast with the Nails.*

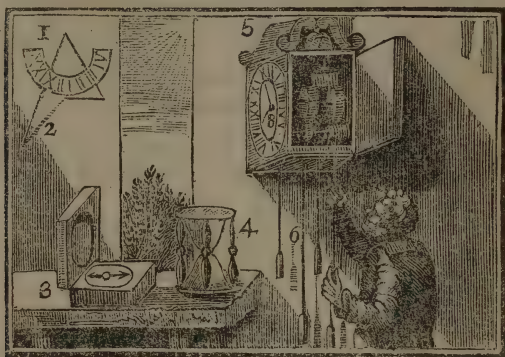
*Postea ducit ad Aquarium, 11. aquatum.*

*Tum detergit Panno, 12. depectit Strigili, 15. insternit Gausape, 14. & inspicit Soleas, an Calcei ferrei, 13. firmis Clavis hæreant.*

Dials.

LXXX.

Horologia.



*A Dial  
measureth Hours.*

*A Sun-Dial, 1.  
showeth by the Shadow  
of the Pin, 2.  
what o'clock it is ;  
either on a Wall,  
or a Compass. 3.*

*An Hour-glass, 4.*

*Horologium  
dimetitur Horas.*

*Solarium, 1.  
ostendit umbrâ  
Gnomonis, 2.  
quota sit Hora ;  
sive in Pariete,  
sive in Pyxide Magnetica. 3.  
Clepsydra, 4.*

*showeth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, heretofore of water.*

*A Clock, 5.  
numbereth also  
the Hours of the Night,  
by the Turning of the Wheels.  
the greatest whereof  
is drawn by a Weight, 6.  
and draweth the rest.*

*Then either the Bell, 7. by  
its sound, being struck on by  
the Hammer, or the Hand, 8.  
without, by its motion about,  
showeth the hour.*

*ostendit partes horæ quatuor  
fluxu Arenæ,  
olim aquæ.*

*Automaton, 5.  
numerat etiam  
Nocturnas Horas,  
circulatione Rotarum,  
quarum maxima  
trahitur à Pondere, 6.  
& trahit cæteras.*

*Tum vel Campana, 7.  
sonitu suo, percussâ  
a Malleolo, vel Index, 8. extra  
Circuitione sua  
indicat horam.*

The Picture.

LXXXI.

*Pictura.*



*Pictures, 1.  
delight the Eyes,  
and adorn Rooms.  
The Painter, 2.  
painteth an Image*

*Pictura, 1.  
oblectant Oculos,  
& ornant Conclavia.  
Pictor, 2.  
pingit Effigiem*

with a Pencil, 3.  
 in a Table, 4.  
 upon a Case-frame, 5.  
 holding his Pallet, 6. in his  
 left hand,  
 on which are the Paints  
 which were ground by the  
 Boy, 7.  
 on a Marble.

The Carver  
 and Statuary  
 carve Statues, 8.  
 of Wood and Stone.

The Graver  
 and the Cutter  
 grave Shapes, 10.  
 and Characters,  
 with a Graving Chissel, 9.  
 in Wood, Brass,  
 and other Metals.

*Penicilio*, 3.  
 in *Tabula*, 4.  
 super *Pluteo*, 5.  
 tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6.  
 in sinistra,  
 in quo *Pigmenta*  
 quæ terebantur à  
*Puero*, 7.  
 in *Marmore*.  
*Sculptor*  
 & *Statuarius*  
 exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.  
 è *Ligno* & *Lapide*.  
*Cælator*  
 & *Sculptor*  
 insculpit *Figuras*, 10.  
 & *Characteres*,  
*Cælo*, 9.  
*Ligno*, *Æri*,  
*aliisque Metallis*.

## Looking-Glasses. LXXXII. *Specularia*.



Looking-glasses, 1.

| *Specula*, 1.



are provided, that Men  
may see themselves ;

Spectacles, 2.  
that he may see better  
who hath a weak sight.

Things afar off are seen  
in a Perspective Glass, 3.  
as things near at hand.

A Flea appeareth  
in a Multiplying-glass, 4.  
like a little Hog.

The Rays of the Sun  
burn wood  
through a Burning-glass. 5.

parantur, ut homines  
intueantur seipsos ;

Perspicilla, 2.  
ut cernat acrius  
qui habet visum debilem.

Remota videntur  
per Telescopium, 3.  
ut proxima.

Pulex, 4.  
in Microscopio apparet  
ut porcellus.

Radii Solis  
accendunt ligna  
per Vitrum urens. 5.

The Cooper.

LXXXIII.

Vietor.



The Cooper, 1.  
having an Apron, 2. tied  
about him,  
maketh Hoops  
of Hazel-rods, 3.  
upon a Cutting-block, 4.  
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.  
amictus Præcinctorio, 2.  
facit Circulos  
è Virgis Columnis, 3.  
super Stellam incisoriâ, 4.  
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

and Lags, 6. of Timber.

Of Lags he maketh Hogsheds, 7. and Pipes, 8.

with two Heads;

and Tubs, 9.

Soes, 10.

Flaskets, 11.

Buckets, 12.

with one Bottom.

Then he bindeth them with Hoops, 13.

which he tyeth fast

with small Twigs, 15.

by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.

and he fitteth them on

with a Mallet, 16.

and a Driver. 17.

Et Assulas, 6. ex Ligno.

Ex Assulis conficit Dolia, 7. & Cupas, 8.

Fundo bino;

tum Lacus, 9.

Labra, 10.

Pitynas, 11.

& Situlas, 12.

fundo uno.

Postea vincit

Circulis, 13.

quos ligat

Viminibus, 15.

ope Falcis victoriae, 14.

& aptat

Tudite, 16.

ac Trudicula. 17.

## LXXXIV.

### The Roper, and the Cordwainer.



### Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, 1. | Restio, 1.

*twisteth Cords, 2.  
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.  
(which he wrappeth about  
himself)*

*by the turning of a Wheel. 3.*

*Thus are made,*

*first Cords, 5.*

*then Ropes, 6.*

*and at last Cables. 7.*

*The Cordwainer, 8.*

*cutteth great Thongs, 10.*

*Bridles, 11.*

*Girdles, 12.*

*Sword Belts, 13.*

*Pouches, 14.*

*Portmantles, 15. &c.*

*out of a Beast-hide. 9.*

*contorquet Funes, 2.*

*è Stupa, 4. vel Cannabi,*

*(quam circumdat  
sibi)*

*agitazione Rotula. 3.*

*Sic fiunt,*

*primò Funiculi, 5.*

*tum Restes, 6.*

*tandem Rudentes. 7.*

*Lorarius, 8.*

*scindit Loramenta, 10.*

*Fræna, 11.*

*Cingula, 12.*

*Baltheos, 13.*

*Crumenas, 14.*

*Hippoperas, 15. &c.*

*de corio bubulo. 9.*

The Traveller.

LXXXV.

Viator.



*A Traveller, 1.  
beareth on his shoulders*

*Viator, 1.  
portat humeris*

*in a Budget, 2.*

*those things*

*which his Satchel, 3.*

*or Couch, 4. cannot hold.*

*He is covered*

*with a Cloak. 5.*

*He holdeth a Staff, 6. in  
his Hand,*

*wherewith to bear up himself.*

*He hath need of*

*Provision for the way,*

*as also of a pleasant and mer-  
ry Companion. 7.*

*Let him not forsake the*

*High-road, 9. for a Foot-way,*

*8. unless it be a beaten Path.*

*By-ways, 10.*

*and places where two ways  
meet, 11.*

*deceive, and lead men aside*

*into uneven Places, 12.*

*so do not By-paths, 13.*

*and Cross-ways. 14.*

*Let him therefore inquire*

*of those he meeteth, 15.*

*which way he must go ;*

*and let him take heed*

*of Robbers, 16.*

*as in the way, so also*

*in the Inn, 17.*

*where he lodgeth all Night.*

*in Bulga, 2.*

*quæ non capit*

*Funda, 3.*

*vel Marsupium. 4.*

*Tegitur*

*Lacernâ. 5.*

*Tenet Baculum, 6.  
Manu.*

*quo se fulciat.*

*Opus habet*

*Viatico,*

*ut & fido & facundo*

*Comite. 7.*

*Non deserat Viam*

*regiam, 9. propter Semitam,*

*8. nisi sit Callis tritus.*

*Avia, 10.*

*& Bivia, 11.*

*fallunt, & seducunt*

*in Salebras, 12.*

*non æquè Tramites, 13.*

*& Compita. 14.*

*Sciscitet igitur*

*obvios, 15.*

*quâ sit eundum ;*

*& caveat*

*Prædones, 16.*

*ut in viâ, sic etiam*

*in Diversorio, 17.*

*ubi pernoctat.*

## The Horseman. LXXXVI.

*Eques.**The Horseman, 1.**setteth a Saddle, 2.**on his Horse, 3.**and girdeth it on**with a Girth. 4.**He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.**also upon him.**He decketh him with Trap-**pings, a Fore-stall, 6.**a Breast-cloth, 7.**and a Crupper. 8.**Then he getteth upon**his Horse, putteth his feet**into the Stirrups, 9.**taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.**in his left hand, wherewith he**guideth and holdeth the Horse.**Then he putteth to**his Spurs, 12.**Eques, 1.**imponit Equo, 3.**Ephippium, 2.**idque succingit**Cingulo. 4.**Insternit etiam Dorsuale.**5. Ornat eum Phaleris,**Frontali, 6.**Antilena, 7.**& Postilena. 8.**Deinde insilit in**Equum, indit pedes**Stapedibus, 9.**capessit Lorum (habe-**nam) 10. Freni, 11. sinistra,**quo flectit, & retinet Equum.**Tum admovet**Calcaria, 12.*



and setteth him on  
with a Switch, 13.  
and holdeth him in  
with a Musrol. 14.

The Holsters, 15.  
hang down from the Pummel  
of the Saddle, 16.  
in which the Pistols, 17.  
are put.

The Rider is clad in a short  
Coat, 18.  
his Cloak being tied behind  
him. 19.

A Post, 20.  
is carried on Horseback a full  
Gallop.

incitatque  
Virgula, 13.  
& coercet  
Postomide. 14.

Bulgæ, 15.  
pendent ex Apice  
Ephippii, 16.  
quibus Scloppi, 17.  
inseruntur.

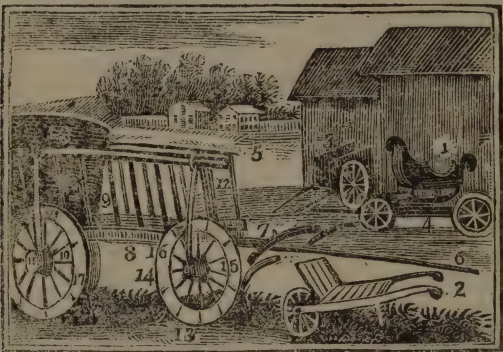
Ipsæ Eques induitur Chia-  
myde, 18.  
Lacernâ revinctâ, 19.  
à tergo.

Veredarius, 20.  
fertur Equo  
cursim.

Carriages.

LXXXVII.

Vehicula.



We are carried on a Sled,  
1. over Snow and Ice.

A carriage with one Wheel,  
is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Vehimur Trahâ, 1.  
super Nivibus & Glacie.  
Vehiculum uni-rotum.  
dicitur Pabo, 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.  
 with four Wheels, a Waggon,  
 which is either  
 a Timber-waggon, 4.  
 or a Load-waggon. 5.

The parts of the Waggon  
 are, the Neep (or draught-  
 tree) 6. the Beam, 7.  
 the Bottom, 8.  
 and the Sides; 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.  
 about which the Wheels run,  
 the Lin-pins, 11.  
 and Axle-tree staves, 12.  
 being fastened before them.

The Nave, 13. is the  
 groundfast of the Wheel, 14.  
 from which come  
 twelve Spokes. 15.

The Ring encompasseth  
 these, which is made  
 of six Felloes, 16.  
 and as many Strakes. 17.  
 Hampers and Hurdles, 18.  
 are set in a Waggon.

birotum, Carrus, 3.  
 quadrirotum Curruſ,  
 qui vel  
 Sarracum, 4.  
 vel Plaustrum. 5.

Partes Currûs sunt,  
 Temo, 6.  
 Jugum, 7.  
 Compages, 8.  
 Spondæ; 9.

Tum Axes, 10.  
 circa quos Rotæ currunt,  
 Paxillis, 11.  
 & Obicibus, 12.  
 præfixis.

Modiolus, 13. est  
 Basis Rotæ, 14.  
 ex quo prodeunt  
 duodecim Radii. 15.

Orbile ambit hos,  
 compositum  
 è sex Absidibus, 16.  
 & totidem Canthis, 17.  
 Corbes & Crates, 18.  
 imponuntur Currui.

## LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro.

*Vectura.**The Coachman, 1.*

*joineth a Horse fit to match*  
*a Saddle-horse, 2. 3.*  
*to the Coach-tree,*  
*with Thongs or Chains, 5.*  
*hanging down from the Col-*  
*lar. 4.*

*Then he sitteth upon*  
*the Saddle-horse,*  
*and driveth them that go be-*  
*fore him, 6.*

*with a Whip, 7.*  
*and guideth them*  
*with a String. 8.*

*He greaseth the Axle-tree*  
*with Axle-tree grease,*  
*out of a Grease-pot, 9.*  
*and stoppeth the wheel*  
*with a Trigen, 10.*  
*in a steep descent.*

*Auriga, 1.*

*jungit Pariisum, 2. Sellia-*  
*rio, 3.*

*ad Temonem,*  
*Loris vel Catenis, 5.*  
*dependentibus*  
*de Helcio. 4.*

*Deinde insidet*  
*Sellario,*  
*agit ante se antecessores, 6.*

*Scuticâ, 7.*  
*& flectit*  
*Funibus. 8.*

*Ungit Axem*  
*Axungia,*  
*ex vase unguentorio, 9.*  
*& inhibet rotam*  
*Sufflamine, 10.*  
*in præcipiti descensu.*

*And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts. 11.*

*Great Persons are carried with six Horses, 12. by two Coachmen, in a Hanging-waggon, which is called a Coach. 13.*

*Others with two Horses, 14. in a Chariot, 15.*

*Horse Litters, 16. 17. are carried by two Horses.*

*They use Pack-horses, instead of Waggon, through Hills that are not passable. 18.*

*Et sic aurigatur per Orbitas. 11.*

*Magnates vehuntur Sejugibus, 12. duobus Rhedariis, Curru pensili, qui vocatur Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.*

*Alii Bijugibus, 14. Essedo. 15.*

*Arcera, 16. & Lactica, 17. portantur à duobus Equis.*

*Utuntur Jumentis Clitellariis, loco Curruum, per montes invios. 18.*

## LXXXIX.

*Passing over Waters. Transitus Aquarum.*



*Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet,*

*Trajecturus flumen ne made fiat,*

Bridges, 1. <i>were invented for Carriages,</i> and Foot-bridges, 2. <i>for Footmen.</i> <i>If a River</i> <i>have a Ford, 3.</i> <i>it is waded over. 4.</i> Floats, 5. <i>also are made of</i> <i>Timber pinned together ;</i> or Ferry-boats, 6. <i>of Planks laid close together,</i> <i>for fear they should receive</i> <i>Water.</i> <i>Besides Scullers, 7.</i> <i>are made, which are rowed</i> <i>with an Oar, 8.</i> <i>or Pole, 9.</i> <i>or haled</i> <i>with an Haling-rope. 10.</i>	<i>Pontes, 1.</i> excogitati sunt pro Vehicu- lis, & Ponticuli, 2. pro Peditibus. Si Flumen habet Vadum, 3. vadatur. 4. Rates, 5. etiam struuntur ex compactis tignis ; vel Pontones, 6. ex trabibus consolidatis, ne excipiant aquam.  Porrò Lintres (Lembi) 7. fabricantur, qui aguntur Remo, 8. vel Conto, 9. aut trahuntur Remulco. 10.
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Swimming.

XC.

Natatūs.



*Men are wont also*  
*to swim over Waters*

Solent etiam  
tranare aquas



upon a bundle of Flags, 1.  
and besides upon blown Beast-  
bladders, 2.  
and after, by throwing  
their Hands and Feet, 3.  
abroad.

And at last they learned  
to tread the Water, 4.  
being plunged up to the  
girdle-stead, and carrying  
their Clothes upon their Head.

A Diver, 5.  
can swim also  
under the Water like a Fish.

super scirpeum fascem, 1.  
porrò super inflatas boum  
Vesicas, 2.  
deinde liberè jactatu  
Manuum Pedumque. 3.

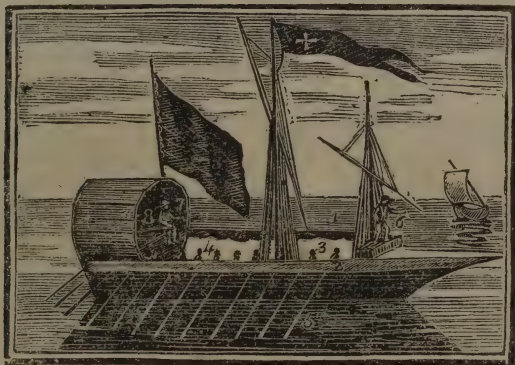
Tandem didicerunt  
calcare aquam, 4.  
immersi  
cingulo tenus & gestantes.  
Vestes supra caput.

Urinator, 5.  
etiam natare potest  
sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley.

XCI.

Navis actuaria.



A Ship furnished  
with Oars, 1.  
is a Barge, 2.  
or a Foyst, &c.  
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis instructa  
Remis, 1.  
est Uniremis, 2.  
vel Biremis, &c.  
in quâ Remiges, 3.

sitting on Seats, 4.  
by the Oar-rings,  
row, by striking the water  
with the Oars. 5.

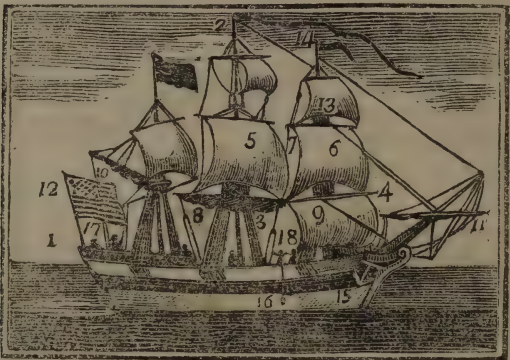
The Ship-master, 6.  
standing in the Fore-Castle,  
and the Steers-man, 7.  
sitting at the Stern,  
and holding the Rudder, 8.  
steer the Vessel.

considentes per *Transtra*, 4.  
ad *Scalmos*,  
remigant pellendo aquam  
*Remis*. 5.

*Proreta*, 6.  
stands in *Prora*,  
& *Gubernator*, 7.  
sedens in *Puppi*,  
tenensque *Clavum*, 8.  
gubernant *Navigium*.

## XCII.

A Merchant Ship.

*Navis oneraria.*

A Ship, 1.  
is driven onward,  
not by Oars, but by  
the only force of the Winds.

In it is a Mast, 2. set up,  
fastened with Shrowds, 3.  
on all sides to the main-chains,

*Navigium*, 1.  
impellitur,  
non remis, sed  
solâ vi Ventorum.

In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,  
firmatus *Funibus*, 3.  
undique ad *Oras Navis*,

so which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind, and are hoisted by Bowlines. 7.	cui annectuntur <i>Antennæ</i> , 4. his <i>Vela</i> , 5. quæ expanduntur, 6. ad Ventum, & <i>Versoriis</i> , 7. versantur.
The Sails are, the Main-sail, 8. the Trinket, or Fore-sail, 9. the Mizen-sail, or Poop-sail. 10.	<i>Vela sunt</i> , <i>Artemon</i> , 8. <i>Dolon</i> , 9. & <i>Epidromus</i> , 10.
The Beak, 11. is in the Fore-deck.	<i>Rostrum</i> , 11. est in <i>Prora</i> .
The Ancient, 12. is placed in the Stern.	<i>Signum</i> (vexillum) 12. ponitur in <i>Puppi</i> .
On the Mast is the Fore-top, 13. the Watch-tower of the Ship, and over the Fore-top a Vane, 14. to show which way the Wind standeth.	In <i>Malo</i> est <i>Corbis</i> , 13. <i>Specula Navis</i> , & supra <i>Galeam Aplustre</i> , 14. <i>Ventorum Index</i> .
The Ship is stayed with an Anchor. 15.	<i>Navis sistitur</i> <i>Anchorâ</i> . 15.
The Depth is fathomed with a Plummet. 16.	<i>Profunditas exploratur</i> <i>Bolide</i> . 16.
Passengers walk up and down the Decks. 17.	<i>Navigantes deambulant</i> in <i>Tabulato</i> . 17.
The Seamen run to and fro through the Hatches ; 18.	<i>Nautæ cursitant</i> per <i>Foros</i> . 18.
And thus, even Seas are passed over.	Atque ita, etiam <i>Maria</i> trajiciuntur.

## Shipwreck.

## XCIII.

## Naufragium.



*When a Storm, 1.  
ariseth on a sudden,  
they strike Sail, 2.  
lest the Ship should be dashed  
against Rocks, 3. or light  
upon Shelves; 4.*

*If they cannot hinder her,  
they suffer Shipwreck; 5.*

*And then the Men, the  
Wares, and all Things are  
miserably lost.*

*Nor doth the Sheet-anchor,  
6. being cast with a Cable,  
do any good.*

*Some escape  
either on a Plank, 7.  
and by swimming,  
or in the Boat. 8.*

*Part of the Wares,  
with the dead Folks,  
is carried out of the Sea, 9.  
upon the Shores.*

*Cum Procella, 1.  
oritur repente,  
contrahunt Vela, 2.  
ne Navis ad Scopulos, 3. alli-  
datur, aut incidat  
Brevia (Syrtes) 4.*

*Si non possunt prohibere;  
patiuntur Naufragium; 5.*

*Tum Homines,  
Merces, omnia mi-  
serabiliter pereunt.*

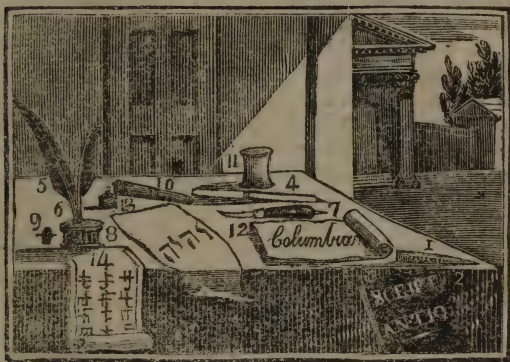
*Neque hic  
Sacra anchora, 6. Rudenti  
jacta, quidquam adjuvat.*

*Quidam evadunt,  
vel tabula, 7.  
ac enatando.  
vel Scapha. 8.*

*Pars Mercium  
cum mortuis  
à Mari, 9. in littora defer-  
tur.*

Writing.

XCIV.

*Ars Scriptoria.*

*The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax with a brazen Poitrel, 1. with the sharp end, 2. whereof letters were engraven, and rubbed out again with the broad end. 3.*

*Afterwards they writ Letters with a small Reed. 4.*

*We use a Goose-quill, 5. the Stem, 6.*

*of which we make with a Penknife, 7.*

*then we dip the Neb in an Ink-horn, 8.*

*which is stopp'd with a Stopple, 9.*

*and we put our Pens into a Pennar. 10.*

*We dry a Writing*

*Veteres scribebant in Tabellis ceratis æneo Stilo, 1.*

*cujus parte cuspidata, 2. exarabantur literæ, rursum verò obliterabantur planâ. 3.*

*Deinde*

*Literas pingebant subtili Calamo. 4.*

*Nos utimur Anserina Penna, 5. cujus Caulem, 6.*

*temperamus*

*Scalpello, 7.*

*tum intingimus Crenam*

*in Atramentario, 8.*

*quod obstruitur*

*Operculo, 9.*

*& Pennas recondimus*

*in Calamario. 10.*

*Siccamus Scripturam*



with Blotting paper,  
or Calis sand  
out of a Sand-box. 11.

And we indeed  
write from the left hand  
towards the right, 12.

the Hebrews  
from the right hand  
towards the left, 13.

the Chinese and other In-  
dians, from the top down-  
wards. 14.

*Chartâ bibulâ,*  
*vel Arenâ scriptoriâ,*  
*ex Theca Pulveraria. 11.*

Et nos quidem  
scribimus à sinistra  
dextrorsum, 12.

*Hebræi*  
à dextrâ  
sinistrorsum, 13.

*Chinenses & Indi alii,*  
à summo deorsum. 14.

Paper.

XCV.

*Papyrus.*



*The Ancients used*  
Beech Boards, 1.  
or Leaves, 2.  
as also Barks, 3. of Trees;  
especially  
of an Egyptian Shrub,  
which was called Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use,  
which the Paper-maker

*Veteres utebantur*  
*Tabulis Faginis, 1.*  
*aut Foliis, 2.*  
*ut & Libris, 3. Arborum;*  
*præsertim*  
*Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,*  
*cui nomen erat Papyrus.*

Nunc Charta est in usu,  
quam Chartopæus

*maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.  
of Linen Rags, 5.  
stamp'd to Mash, 6.  
which being taken up in  
Frames, 7.  
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.  
and setteth them in the Air  
that they may be dried.*

*Twenty-four of these  
make a Quire, 9.  
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.  
and ten of these  
a Bale of Paper. 11.*

*That which is to last long  
is written on Parchment. 12.*

*in mola Papyracea, 4.  
conficitur à Linteis Vetustis, 5.  
in Pulmentum contusis, 6.  
quod haustum  
Normulis, 7.  
diducit in Plagulas, 8.  
exponitque aëri,  
ut siccentur.*

*Harum XXIV.  
faciunt Scapum, 9.  
XX Scapi Volumen minus, 10.  
horum X.  
Volumen majus. 11.*

*Duraturum diu  
scribitur in Membrana. 12.*

Printing.

XCVI.

*Typographia.*



*The Printer hath  
metal Letters  
in a great number  
put into Boxes. 5.  
The Compositor, 1.*

*Typographus habet  
Typos Metallicus,  
magno numero distri-  
buto per Loculamenta. 5.  
Typostheta, 1.*

<i>taketh them out one by one,</i>	<i>eximit illos singulatim,</i>
<i>and according to the Copy,</i>	<i>&amp; secundum exemplar,</i>
<i>(which he hath fastened</i>	<i>(quod habet præfixum</i>
<i>before him in a Visor, 2.)</i>	<i>sibi Retinaculo, 2.)</i>
<i>composeth words</i>	<i>componit Verba</i>
<i>in a Composing-stick, 3.</i>	<i>Gnomone, 3.</i>
<i>till a Line be made ;</i>	<i>donec versus fiat ;</i>
<i>he putteth these in a Gally, 4.</i>	<i>hos indit Formæ, 4.</i>
<i>till a Page, 6. be made,</i>	<i>donec Pagina, 6. fiat ;</i>
<i>and those again in a Form, 7.</i>	<i>has iterum Tabulâ composi-</i>
<i>and he locketh them up</i>	<i>toriâ, 7. coarctatque eos</i>
<i>in Iron Chases, 8.</i>	<i>Marginibus ferreis, 8.</i>
<i>with Quoins, 9.</i>	<i>ope Cochlearum, 9.</i>
<i>lest they should drop out,</i>	<i>ne dilabantur,</i>
<i>and putteth them under</i>	<i>ac subjicit</i>
<i>the Press. 10.</i>	<i>Prelo. 10.</i>
<i>Then the Press-man</i>	<i>Tum Impressor</i>
<i>beateth it over</i>	<i>illinit</i>
<i>with Printer's Ink,</i>	<i>Atramento impressorio,</i>
<i>by means of Balls, 11.</i>	<i>ope Pilarum, 11.</i>
<i>spreadeth upon it the Papers</i>	<i>superimponit Chartas</i>
<i>put in the Frisket, 12.</i>	<i>inditas Operculo, 12.</i>
<i>which being put</i>	<i>quas subditas</i>
<i>under the Spindle, 14.</i>	<i>Trochleæ, 14.</i>
<i>on the Coffin, 13.</i>	<i>in Tigillo, 13.</i>
<i>and pressed down with a</i>	<i>&amp; impressas</i>
<i>Bar, 15.</i>	<i>Suculâ, 15.</i>
<i>he maketh to take impression.</i>	<i>facit imbibere typos.</i>

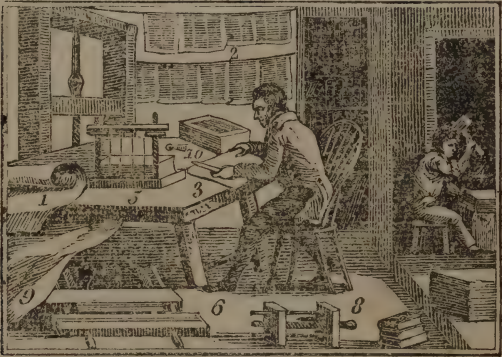
## XCVII.

The Bookseller's Shop.

*Bibliopolium.*

*The Bookseller, 1.*  
*sellet Books*  
*in a Bookseller's Shop, 2.*  
*of which he writeth*  
*a Catalogue. 3.*  
*The Books are placed*  
*on Shelves, 4.*  
*and are laid open for use*  
*upon a Desk. 5.*  
*A Multitude of Books*  
*is called a Library. 6.*

*Bibliopola, 1.*  
*vendit Libros*  
*in Bibliopolio, 2.*  
*quorum conscribit*  
*Catalogum. 3.*  
*Libri disponuntur*  
*per Repositoria, 4.*  
*& exponuntur ad usum,*  
*super Pluteum. 5.*  
*Multitudo Librorum*  
*vocatur Bibliotheca. 6.*

The Book-binder. XCVIII. *Bibliopegus.*

*In times past they glued  
Paper to Paper,  
and rolled them up together,  
into one Roll. 1.*

*At this day  
the Book-binder  
bindeth Books,  
whilst he wipeth, 2.  
over Papers steeped in Gum-  
water, and then foldeth them  
together, 3.  
beateth with a Hammer, 4.  
then stitcheth them up, 5.  
presseth them in a Press, 6.  
which hath two Screws, 7.  
glueth them on the back,  
cutteth off the edges  
with a round Knife, 8.  
and at last covereth them  
with Parchment or Leather, 9.  
maketh them handsome,  
and setteth on Clasps. 10.*

*Olim agglutinabant  
Chartam Chartæ,  
convolvebantque eas  
in unum Volumen. 1.*

*Hodiè .*

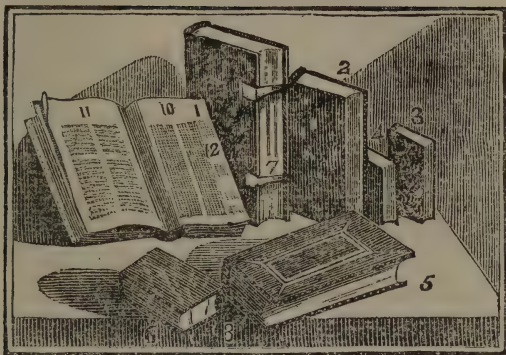
*Compactor  
compingit Libros,  
dum tergit, 2.  
chartas maceratas aquâ  
glutinosâ, deinde  
complicat, 3.  
Malleat, 4.  
tum consuit, 5.  
comprimit Prelo, 6.  
quod habet duos Cochleas, 7.  
conglutinat dorso,  
demarginat  
rotundo Cultro, 8.  
tandem vestit  
Menbranâ, vel Corio, 9.  
efformat,  
& affigit Uncinulos. 10.*



A Book.

XCIX.

Liber.

*A Book,**as to its outward Shape,**is either in Folio, 1.**or in Quarto, 2.**in Octavo, 3.**in Duodecimo, 4. either**made to open Side-ways, 5.**or Long-ways, 6.**with Brazen Clasps, 7.**or Strings, 8.**and Square-bosses. 9.**Within are Leaves, 10.**with two Pages,**sometimes divided with**Columns, 11.**and Marginal Notes. 12.**Liber,**quoad exteriorem Formam,**est vel in Folio, 1.**vel in Quarto, 2.**in Octavo, 3.**in Duodecimo, 4. vel**Columnatus, 5.**vel Linguatus, 6.**cum Æneis Clausuris, 7.**vel Ligulis, 8.**& angularibus Bullis. 9.**Intùs sunt Folia, 10.**duabus Pagineis,**aliquando Columnis divisa,**11.**cumq; Notis Marginalibus.**12.*

A School.

C.

Schola.

*A School, 1.*

*is a Shop, in which  
Young Wits  
are fashioned to Virtue, and  
it is distinguished into Forms.*

*The Master, 2.**sitteth in a Chair, 3.**the Scholars, 4.**in Forms; 5.**he teacheth, they learn.**Some things*

*are writ down before them  
with Chalk on a Table. 6.*

*Some sit**at a Table, and write; 7.**he mendeth their Faults: 8.*

*Some stand and rehearse  
things committed to memory. 9.*

*Some talk together, 10.*

*and behave themselves wan-  
tonly and carelessly;*

*Schola, 1.*

*est Officina, in quâ  
Novelli Animi  
formantur ad virtutem,  
& distinguitur in Classes.*

*Præceptor, 2.**sedet in Cathedra, 3.**Discipuli, 4.**in Subsellis; 5.**ille docet, hi discunt.**Quædam**præscribuntur illis**Cretâ in Tabella. 6.**Quidam sedent**ad Mensam, & scribunt; 7.**ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.*

*Quidam stant, & recitant  
mandata memoriæ. 9.*

*Quidam confabulantur, 10.*

*ac gerunt se petulantes,  
& negligentes;*

*these are chastised  
with a Ferula, 11.  
and a Rod. 12.*

*hi castigantur  
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.  
& Virgâ. 12.*

## The Study.

## CI.

## Museum.



### *The Study, 1.*

*is a place where a Student, 2.  
apart from Men,  
sitteth alone,  
addicted to his Studies,  
whilst he readeth Books, 3.  
which being within his reach  
he layeth open upon a Desk,  
4. and picketh all the best  
things  
out of them  
into his own Manual, 5.  
or marketh them in them  
with a Dash, 6.  
or a little Star, 7.  
in the Margin.*

*Being to sit up late,*

### *Museum, 1.*

*est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.  
secretus ab hominibus,  
sedet solus,  
deditus Studiis,  
dum lectitat Libros, 3.  
quos penes se  
& exponit super Pluteum, 4.  
& excerpt optima quæque  
ex illis  
in Manuale suum, 5.  
notat in illis  
Liturâ, 6.  
vel Asterisco, 7.  
ad Marginem.  
Lucubraturus,*

he setteth a Candle, 8.

on a Candlestick, 9.

which is snuffed with Snuffers : 10. before the Candle  
he placeth a Screen, 11.

which is green, that it may  
not hurt his Eye-sight :

richer Persons use a Taper,  
for a Tallow Candle stinketh  
and smoaketh.

A Letter, 12. is wrapped  
up, writ upon, 13.  
and sealed. 14.

Going abroad by night,  
he maketh use of a Lanthorn,  
15. or a Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam,) 8.

in Candelabro, 9.

qui emungitur Emunctorio,

10. ante Lychnum collocat  
Umbraculum, 11.

quod viride est, ne hebetet  
oculorum aciem :

opulentiores utuntur Cereo,  
nam Candela sebacea  
foetet & fumigat.

Epistola, 12. complicatur.  
inscribitur, 13.

& obsignatur. 14.

Prodiens noctu,  
utitur Lanterna, 15.

vel Face, 16.

## CII.

### Arts belonging to Speech.



### Artes Sermonis.

Grammar, 1.

| Grammatica, 1.

*is conversant about Letters,* versatur circa *Literas*, 2.  
*2. of which it maketh Words,* ex quibus componit *Voces*,  
*3. and teacheth how to utter,* verba, 3. docetque eloqui,  
*write,* 4. *put together,* scribere, 4. construere,  
*and part them rightly.* distinguere (interpungere)  
 eas rectè.

Rhetorick, 5.

*doth as it were paint,* 6.

*a rude Form,* 7.

*of Speech with Oratory*

*Flourishes,* 8.

*such as are Figures,*

*Elegancies,*

*Adages,*

*Apothegms,*

*Sentences,*

*Similies,*

*Hieroglyphicks. &c.*

Poetry, 9.

*gathereth these Flowers of*  
*Speech,* 10.

*and tieth them as it were*

*into a little Garland,* 11.

*and so making of Prose*

*a Poem,*

*it maketh several sorts of*

*Verses and Odes,*

*and is therefore crowned*

*with a Laurel.* 12.

Music, 13.

*setteth Tunes,* 14.

*with pricks,*

*to which it fitteth words,*

*and so singeth alone,*

*or in Consort,*

*or by Voice,*

*or Musical Instruments.* 15.

*Rhetorica,* 5.

*pingit,* 6. quasi

*rudem formam,* 7.

*Sermonis Oratorii*

*Pigmentis,* 8.

*ut sunt Figura,*

*Elegantia,*

*Adagia (proverbia)*

*Apophthegmata,*

*Sententia (Gnomæ)*

*Similia,*

*Hieroglyphica. &c.*

*Poesis,* 9.

*colligit*

*hos Flores Orationis,* 10.

*& colligat quasi*

*in Corollam,* 11.

*atque ita, faciens è prosa*

*ligatam orationem,*

*componit varia Carmina,*

*& Hymnos (Odas)*

*ac propterea coronatur*

*Lauru.* 12.

*Musica,* 13.

*componit Melodias,* 14.

*Notis,*

*quibus aptat verba,*

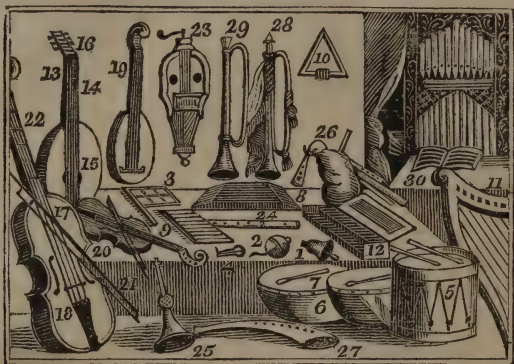
*atque ita cantat sola,*

*vel Concentu (Symphonia)*

*aut voce,*

*aut instrumentis Musicis.* 15.



Musical Instruments. CIII. *Instrumenta musicæ.*

Musical Instruments are  
those which make a sound:

First,  
when they are beaten upon,  
as a Cymbal, 1. with a Pestil,  
a little Bell, 2.  
with an Iron Pellet within ;  
or Rattle, 3.  
by tossing it about ;  
a Jew's-Trump, 4.  
being put to the mouth,  
with the finger ;  
a Drum, 5.  
and a Kettle, 6.  
with a Drum-stick, 7.  
as also the Dulcimer, 8.  
with the Shepherd's Harp, 9.  
and the Tymbrel. 10.

Secondly,  
upon which Strings  
are stretched, and struck  
upon, as the Psaltery, 11.

*Musica instrumenta sunt*  
*quæ edunt vocem :*

Primò,  
cum pulsantur,  
ut Cymbalum, 1. Pistillo,  
Tintinnabulum, 2.  
intus Globulo ferreo ;  
Crepitaculum, 3.  
circumversando ;  
Crembalum, 4.  
ori admotum,  
Digito ;  
Tympanum, 5.  
& Ahenum, 6.  
Claviculâ, 7.  
ut & Sambuca, 8.  
cum Organo pastoritio, 9.  
& Sistrum (Crotalum). 10.

Secundò,  
in quibus Chordæ  
intenduntur & plectuntur,  
ut Nablium, 11.

*and the Virginals, 12.*  
*with both hands;*  
*the Lute, 13.*  
*(in which is the Neck, 14.*  
*the Belly, 15.*  
*the Pegs, 16.*  
*by which the Strings, 17.*  
*are stretched*  
*upon the Bridge, 18.)*  
*the Cittern, 19.*  
*with the right hand only;*  
*the Viol, 20.*  
*with a Bow, 21.*  
*and the Harp, 23.*  
*with a Wheel within,*  
*which is turned about :*  
*the Stops, 22.*  
*in every one are touched*  
*with the left hand.*

*At last,*  
*those which are blown,*  
*as with the mouth,*  
*the Flute, 24.*  
*the Shawm, 25.*  
*the Bag-pipe, 26.*  
*the Cornet, 27.*  
*the Trumpet, 28, 29.*  
*or with Bellows,*  
*as a pair of Organs, 30.*

*cum Clavicordio, 12.*  
*utrâque manu;*  
*Testudo (Chelys) 13.*  
*(in quâ Jugum, 14.*  
*Magadium, 15.*  
*& Verticilli, 16.*  
*quibus Nervi, 17.*  
*intenduntur*  
*super Ponticulam, 18.)*  
*& Cythara, 19.*  
*Dexterâ tantum;*  
*Pandura, 20.*  
*Plectro, 21.*  
*& Lyra, 23.*  
*intus rotâ,*  
*quæ versatur :*  
*Dimensiones, 22.*  
*in singulis tanguntur*  
*sinistra.*  
*Tandem,*  
*quæ inflantur,*  
*ut Ore,*  
*Fistula (Tibia) 24.*  
*Gingras, 25.*  
*Tibia utricularis, 26.*  
*Lituus, 27.*  
*Tuba, 28. Buccina, 29.*  
*vel Follibus,*  
*ut Organum pneumaticum,*  
*30.*

Philosophy.

CIV.

Philosophia.

*The Naturalist, 1.*

*vieweth all the works of God  
in the World.*

*The Supernaturalist, 2.*

*searcheth out the Causes and  
Effects of Things.*

*The Arithmetician*

*reckoneth Numbers,  
by adding, subtracting,  
multiplying, and dividing ;  
and that either by Cyphers, 3.  
on a Slate,  
or by Counters, 4.  
upon a Desk.*

*Country people reckon, 5.  
with Figures of Tens, X.  
and Figures of Five, V.  
by Twelves, Fifteens,  
and Three-scores.*

*Physicus, 1.*

*speculatur omnia Dei Opera  
in Mundo.*

*Metaphysicus, 2.*

*perscrutatur Causas  
& Rerum Effecta.*

*Arithmeticus*

*computat Numeros,  
addendo, subtrahendo,  
multiplicando, dividendo ;  
idque vel Cyphris, 3.  
in Palimpsesto,  
vel Calculis, 4.  
super Abacum.*

*Rustici numerant, 5.*

*Decussibus, X.  
& Quincuncibus, V.  
per Duodenas, Quindenar.  
& Sexagenas.*

Geometry.

CV.

Geometria.



*A Geometrician  
measurcth the height of  
a Tower, 1. . . . 2.  
or the distance  
of places, 3. . . . 4.  
either with a Quadrant, 5.  
or a Jacob's-staff. 6.*

*He marketh out the  
Figures of Things,  
with Lines, 7.  
Angles, 8,  
and Circles, 9.  
by a Rule, 10.  
a Square, 11.  
and a pair of Compasses. 12.*

*Out of these arise  
an Oval, 13.  
a Triangle, 14.  
a Quadrangle, 15.  
and other figures.*

*Geometra  
metitur altitudinem  
Turris, 1. . . . 2.  
aut distantiam  
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.  
sive Quadrante, 5.  
sive Radio. 6.*

*Designat  
Figuras Rerum  
Lineis, 7.  
Angulis, 8.  
& Circulis, 9.  
ad Regulam, 10.  
Normam, 11.  
& Circinum. 12.*

*Ex his oriuntur  
Cylindrus, 13.  
Trigonus, 14.  
Tetragonus, 15.  
& aliæ figuræ.*

## The Celestial Sphere. CVI.

*Sphæra cœlestis.*

*Astronomy considereth  
the motion of the Stars ;  
Astrology,  
the Effects of them.*

*The Globe of Heaven  
is turned about upon an  
Axle-tree, 1.  
about the Globe of the  
earth, 2.*

*in the space of XXIV. hours.*

*The Pole-stars, or Pole,  
the Arctick, 3.  
and Antarctick, 4.  
conclude the Axle-tree  
at both ends.*

*The Heaven is full of Stars  
every where.*

*There are reckoned above  
a thousand fixed Stars ;  
but of Constellations  
towards the North, XXI.  
towards the South, XVI.*

*Astronomia considerat  
motus Astrorum ;  
Astrologia,  
eorum effectus.*

*Globus Cœli  
volvitur  
super Axem, 1.  
circa globum  
terræ, 2.  
spatio XXIV. horarum.*

*Stellæ polares,  
Arcticus, 3.  
& Antarcticus, 4.  
finiunt Axem  
utrinque.*

*Cælum est Stellatum  
undique.*

*Stellarum fixarum  
numerantur plus mille ;  
Siderum verò  
Septentrionariorum, XXI.  
Meridionalium, XVI.*



*Add to these the XII. signs  
of the Zodiack, 5.*

*every one XXX. degrees,  
whose names are ♈ Aries,  
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,  
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,  
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio,  
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn,  
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.*

*Under this move the seven  
wandering-stars,  
which they call Planetas,  
whose way is a circle  
in the middle of the Zodiack,  
called the Ecliptic. 6.*

*Other circles are,  
the Horizon, 7.  
the Meridian, 8.  
the Æquator, 9.  
the two Colures,  
the one of the Equinoxes, 10.  
(of the Spring,  
when the ☉ entereth into ♈;  
Autumnal,  
when it entereth into ♏);  
the other of the Solstices, 11.  
(of the Summer,  
when the ☉ entereth into ♋;  
of the Winter,  
when it entereth into ♐)  
the two Tropicks,  
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.  
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.  
and the two  
polar Circles, 14. . . . 15.*

*Add Signa XII.  
Zodiaci, 5.*

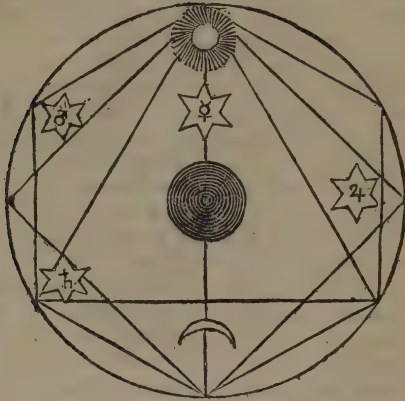
*quodlibet graduum, XXX.  
quorum nomina sunt,  
♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gem.  
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,  
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio,  
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricornus,  
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.*

*Sub hoc cursitant  
Stellæ errantes VII.  
quas vocant Planetas,  
quorum via est Circulus,  
in medio Zodiaci,  
dictus Ecliptica. 6.*

*Alii Circuli sunt,  
Horizon, 7.  
Meridianus, 8.  
Æquator, 9.  
duo Coluri,  
alter Æquinoxiorum, 10.  
(Verni,  
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;  
Autumnalis,  
quando ingreditur ♏)  
alter Solstitiorum, 11.  
(Æstivi,  
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;  
Hyberni,  
quando ingreditur ♐)  
duo Tropici,  
Tr. Cancræ, 12.  
Tr. Capricorni, 13.  
& duo  
Polares, 14. . . . 15.*

## CVII.

The Aspects of the Planets. *Planetarum Aspectus.*



The Moon, ☾  
runneth through the Zodiac  
every Month ;

The Sun, ☉  
in a Year ;

Mercury, ☿  
and Venus, ♀  
about the Sun,  
the one in a hundred and fif-  
teen, the other in 585 Days ;

Mars, ♂  
in two Years ;

Jupiter, ♃  
is almost twelve ;

Saturn, ♄  
in thirty Years.

Hereupon they meet va-  
riously among themselves,  
and have mutual Aspects  
one towards another.

Luna, ☾  
percurrit Zodiacum  
singulis Mensibus ;

Sol, ☉  
Anno ;

Mercurius, ☿  
& Venus, ♀  
circa Solem,  
ille CXV.

hæc DLXXXV. Diebus ;

Mars, ♂  
Biennio ;

Jupiter, ♃  
ferè duodecim ;

Saturnus, ♄  
triginta Annis.

Hinc conveniunt variè  
inter se,  
& se mutuo adspiciunt.

*As here the ☉ and ☿ are*  
in Conjunction,

☉ and ♃ in Opposition,

☉ and ♄ in a Trine Aspect,

☉ and ♀ in a Quartile,

☉ and ♁ in a Sextile.

Ut hic sunt ☉ & ☿ in  
Conjunctione,

☉ & ♃ in Oppositione,

☉ & ♄ in Trigono,

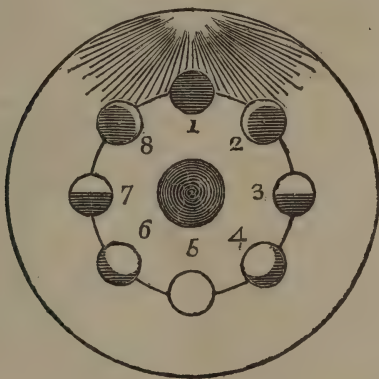
☉ & ♀ in Quadratura,

☉ & ♁ in Sextili.

## CVIII.

The Apparitions of the Moon.

*Phases Lunæ.*



### *The Moon*

*shineth not by her own Light,  
but that which is borrowed  
of the Sun.*

*For the one half of it  
is always enlightened,  
the other remaineth darkish.*

*Hereupon we see it  
in Conjunction with the  
Sun, 1.*

*to be obscure, almost none at  
all; in Opposition, 5.*

### *Luna*

*lucet non sua propria Luce,  
sed mutuata  
a Sole.*

*Nam altera ejus medietas  
semper illuminatur,  
altera manet caliginosa.*

*Hinc videmus,  
in Conjunctione*

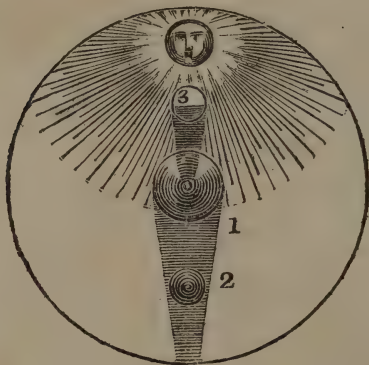
*Solis, 1.*

*obscuram, imo nullam;  
in Oppositione, 5.*

<p>whole and clear,          (and we call it          the Full Moon :)          sometimes in the half,          (and we call it the Prime, 3.          and last quarter. 7.)          Otherwise it waxeth, 2. 4.          or waneth, 6. . . . 8.          and is said to be horned,          or more than half round.</p>	<p>totam &amp; lucidam,          (&amp; vocamus  <i>Plenilunium</i> ;)           alias dimidiam,          (&amp; dicimus <i>Primam</i>, 3.          &amp; <i>ultimam</i>, 7. <i>Quadram</i>.)          Cæteroqui crescit, 2. 4.          aut decrescit, 6. . . . 8.          &amp; vocatur <i>falcata</i>,          vel <i>gibbosa</i>.</p>
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## The Eclipses.

## CIX.

*Eclipses.*

<p><i>The Sun</i>          is the fountain of light,          enlightening all things ;          but the Earth, 1.          and the Moon, 2.          being shady Bodies, are          not pierced with its rays, for          they cast a shadow upon the          place just over against them ;          Therefore,          when the Moon lighteth</p>	<p><i>Sol</i>          est fons Lucis,          illuminans omnia ;          sed <i>Terra</i>, 1.          &amp; <i>Luna</i>, 2.          Corpora opaca,          non penetrantur ejus radiis,          nam jaciunt umbram          in locum oppositum ;          Ideo,          cum <i>Luna</i> incidit</p>
--	---

into the shadow of the Earth,  
2. it is darkened, which we  
call an Eclipse, or defect.

But when the Moon runneth  
betwixt the Sun  
and the Earth, 3.  
it covereth it with its shadow;  
and this we call  
the Eclipse of the Sun,  
because it taketh from us  
the sight of the Sun  
and its light;  
neither doth the Sun for all  
that suffer any thing,  
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.  
obscuratur, quod vocamus  
*Eclipsin* (deliquium) *Lunæ*.  
Cum vero *Luna* currit  
inter *Solem*  
& *Terram*, 3.  
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;  
& hoc vocamus  
*Eclipsin Solis*,  
quia adimit nobis  
prospectum *Solis*,  
& lucem ejus;  
nec tamen *Sol*  
patitur aliquid,  
sed *Terra*.

## CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra Terrestris.*



The Earth is round,  
and therefore to be represent-  
ed by two Hemispheres. a..b.

The Circuit of it

*Terra* est rotunda,  
figenda igitur  
duobus *Hemispheriis*. a..b.  
Ambitus ejus



is 360 degrees,  
(whereof every one maketh  
60 English Miles)  
or 21600 Miles,  
and yet it is but a prick,  
compared with the World;  
whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the Longi-  
tude of it by Climates, 1.  
and the Latitude by  
Parallels. 2.

The Ocean, 3. compasseth it  
about, and five Seas wash it;  
the Mediterranean Sea, 4.  
the Baltic Sea, 5. the Red  
Sea, 6. the Persian Sea. 7.  
and the Caspian Sea. 8.

est graduum CCCLX.  
(quorum quisque facit  
LX. Milliarum Anglica)  
vel 21600 Milliarum,  
& tamen est punctum,  
collata cum orbe,  
cujus Centrum est.

Longitudinem ejus  
dimetiuntur Climatibus, 1.  
Latitudinem,  
lineis Parallelis. 2.

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam.  
& Maria V. perfundunt;  
Mediterraneum, 4.  
Balticum, 5. Erythræum, 6.  
Persicum, 7.  
Caspium. 8.

## CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra Terrestris.*

b.



It is divided into V. Zones, Distribuitur in Zonas V.  
whereof the two frigid ones, quarum duæ frigidae, 9... 9.  
9... 9.

are uninhabitable ;  
the two Temperate ones, 10.  
10. and the Torrid one, 11.  
habitable.

Besides it is divided  
into three Continents ;  
this of ours, 12. which is sub-  
divided into Europe, 13.  
Asia, 14. Africa, 15.  
America, 16.... 16.  
(whose Inhabitants are  
Antipodes to us )  
and the South Land, 17... 17.  
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the  
North Pole, 18. have the days  
and nights six months long.

Infinite Islands  
float in the Seas.

sunt inhabitabiles ;  
duæ Temperatæ, 10.... 10.  
& Torrida, 11.  
habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est  
in tres Continentes ;  
nostram, 12. quæ subdivi-  
ditur in Europam, 13.  
Asiam, 14. Africam, 15.  
in Americam, 16.... 16.  
(cujus Incolæ  
sunt Antipodes nobis ;)  
& in Terram Australem, 17...  
17. adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18.  
habent Dies et  
Noctes semestrales.

Infinitæ Insulæ  
natant in maribus.

Europe.

CXI.

Europa.



The chief Kingdoms of  
Europe, are

In Europâ nostrâ  
sunt Regna primaria,

Spain, 1.  
 France, 2.  
 Italy, 3.  
 England, 4.  
 Scotland, 5.  
 Ireland, 6.  
 Germany, 7.  
 Bohemia, 8.  
 Hungary, 9.  
 Croatia, 10.  
 Dacia, 11.  
 Sclavonia, 12.  
 Greece, 13.  
 Thrace, 14.  
 Podolia, 15.  
 Tartary, 16.  
 Lithuania, 17.  
 Poland, 18.  
 The Netherlands, 19.  
 Denmark, 20.  
 Norway, 21.  
 Swedeland, 22.  
 Lapland, 23.  
 Finland, 24.  
 Lisland, 25.  
 Prussia, 26.  
 Muscovy, 27.  
 and Russia. 28.

*Hispania*, 1.  
*Gallia*, 2.  
*Italia*, 3.  
*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.  
*Scotia*, 5.  
*Hibernia*, 6.  
*Germania*, 7.  
*Bohemia*, 8.  
*Hungaria*, 9.  
*Croatia*, 10.  
*Dacia*, 11.  
*Sclavonia*, 12.  
*Græcia*, 13.  
*Thracia*, 14.  
*Podolia*, 15.  
*Tartaria*, 16.  
*Lituania*, 17.  
*Polonia*, 18.  
*Belgium*, 19.  
*Dania*, 20.  
*Norvegia*, 21.  
*Suecia*, 22.  
*Lappia*, 23.  
*Finnia*, 24.  
*Livonia*, 25.  
*Borussia*, 26.  
*Muscovia*, 27.  
 & *Russia*. 28.

Moral Philosophy. CXII. *Ethica.*

*This Life is a way,  
or a place divided into two  
ways, like  
Pythagoras's Letter Y.  
broad, 1.*

*on the left-hand track ;  
narrow, 2. on the right ;  
that belongs to Vice, 3.  
this to Virtue. 4.*

*Mind, young Man, 5.  
imitate Hercules ;  
leave the left hand way,  
turn from Vice ;  
the Entrance, 6. is fair,  
but the End, 7.  
is ugly and steep down.*

*Go on the right hand,  
though it be thorny ; 8.  
no way is unpassable to vir-  
tue ; follow whither Virtue  
leadeth,*

*Vita hæc est via,  
sive Bivium,  
simile  
Litteræ Pythagoricæ Y.  
latum, 1.  
sinistro tramite,  
angustum, 2. dextro ;  
ille Vitii, 3. est,  
hic Virtutis. 4.*

*Adverte, juvenis, 5.  
imitare Herculem ;  
linque sinistram,  
aversare vitium ;  
Aditus speciosus, 6.  
sed Exitus, 7.  
turpis & præceps.*

*Dextera ingredere,  
utut spinoso ; 8.  
nulla via invia virtuti ;  
sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus,*

through narrow places,  
to stately palaces,  
to the Tower of Honour. 9.

Keep the middle  
and strait path,  
and thou shalt go very safe.

Take heed thou do not go  
too much on the right hand. 10.

Bridle in, 12.  
the wild Horse, 11.  
of Affection,  
lest thou fall down headlong.

See thou dost not go amiss  
on the left hand, 13.  
in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.  
but go onwards constantly,  
persevere to the end,  
and thou shalt be crowned. 15.

per angusta,  
ad augusta,  
ad arcem honoris. 9.

Tene medium  
& rectum tramitem;  
ibis tutissimus.

Cave excedas  
ad dextram. 10.

Compesce fræno, 12.  
equum ferocem, 11.

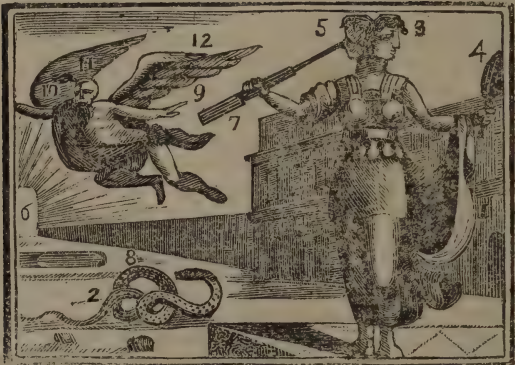
Affectûs,  
ne præceps fias.

Cave deficias  
ad sinistram, 13.  
segnitie asininâ, 14.  
sed progredere constanter,  
pertende ad finem,  
& coronaberis. 15.

Prudence.

CXIII.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.  
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.  
circumspectat omnia



as a Serpent, 2.

and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.

as into a Looking-glass, 4.

to things past;

and seeth before her, 5.

as with a Perspective-glass, 7.

things to come,

or the End; 6.

and so she perceiveth

what she hath done,

and what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth

an Honest, Profitable,

and withal, if it may be done,

a Pleasant End

to her Actions.

Having foreseen the End,

she looketh out Means,

as a Way, 8.

which leadeth to the End;

but such as are certain

and easy, and fewer rather

than more;

lest any thing should hinder.

She watcheth Opportunity, 9.

(which having

a bushy Forehead, 10.

and being bald-pated, 11.

and moreover,

having wings, 12.

doth quickly slip away,)

and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way wa-

rily, for fear she should stum-

ble or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.

agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incassum.

Respicit, 3.

tanquam in Speculum, 4.

ad præterita;

& prospicit, 5.

tanquam Telescopio, 7.

Futura,

seu Finem; 6.

atque ita perspicit

quid egerit,

& quid restet agendum.

Actionibus suis

præfigit Scopum,

Honestum, Utilem,

simulque, si fieri potest,

Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,

dispicit Media,

ceu Viam, 8.

quæ ducit ad finem;

sed certa & facilia,

pauciora potius

quàm plura,

ne quid impediât.

Attendit Occasioni, 9.

(quæ

Fronte Capillata, 10.

sed vertice, calva, 11.

adhæc

alata, 12.

facile elabitur)

eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (pro-

vidè) ne impingat

aut aberret.

Diligence.

CXIV.

*Sedulitas.*

Diligence, 1. loveth labours,  
avoideth Sloth,  
is always at work,  
like the Pismire, 2.  
and carrieth together, as she  
doth, for herself,  
Store of all things. 3.

She doth not always sleep,  
or make holidays,  
as the Sluggard, 4.  
and the Grasshopper, 5. do,  
whom Want, 6.  
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things  
she hath undertaken, cheer-  
fully, even to the end ;  
she putteth nothing off till the  
morrow, nor doth she sing  
the Crow's song, 7.  
which saith over and over,  
Cras, Cras.

*Sedulitas*, 1. amat labores,  
fugit *Ignaviam*,  
semper est in opere,  
ut *Formica*, 2.  
& comportat, ut illa,  
sibi,  
omnium rerum *Copiam*. 3.

Non semper dormit,  
aut ferias agit,  
ut *Ignavus*, 4.  
& *Cicada*, 5.  
quos *Inopia*, 6.  
tandem premit.

Urget  
incepta alacriter  
ad finem usque ;  
procrastinat nihil,  
nec cantat  
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.  
qui ingeminat  
*Cras, Cras.*

*After labours undergone,  
and ended,  
being even wearied,  
she resteth herself;  
but being refreshed with Rest,  
that she may not use herself  
to Idleness, she falleth again  
to her Business.*

*A diligent Scholar  
is like Bees, 8.  
which carry honey  
from divers Flowers, 9.  
into their Hive. 10.*

*Post labores exantlatos,  
& lassata,  
quiescit;  
sed recreata Quiete,  
ne adsuescat  
Otio, redit  
ad Negotia.*

*Diligens Discipulus,  
similis est Apibus, 8.  
qui congerunt mel  
ex variis Floribus, 9.  
in Alveare suum. 10.*

Temperance.

CXV.

Temperantia.



*Temperance, 1.  
prescribeth a mean  
to Meat and Drink, 2.  
and restraineth the desire,  
as with a Bridle, 3.*

*Temperantia, 1.  
præscribit modum  
Cibo & Potui, 2.  
& continet cupidinem,  
ceu Freno, 3.*

and so moderateth all things, & sic moderatur omnia;  
lest any thing too much be done. ne quid nimis fiat.

Revellers  
are made drunk, 4.  
they stumble, 5.  
they spue, 6.  
and brabble. 7.

From Drunkenness  
proceedeth Lasciviousness;  
from this  
a lewd Life,  
amongst Whoremasters, 8.  
and Whores, 9.  
in kissing,  
touching,  
embracing,  
and dancing. 10.

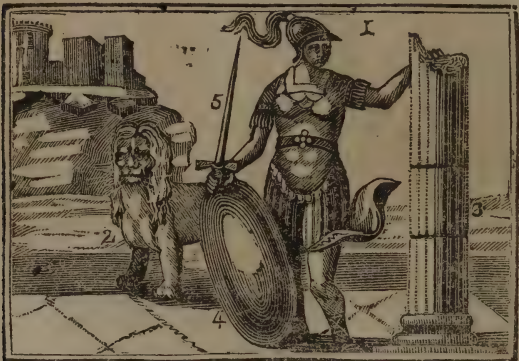
Heluones (ganeones)  
inebriantur, 4.  
titubant, 5.  
ructant (vomunt) 6.  
& rixantur. 7.

E Crapula  
oritur Lascivia;  
ex hac,  
Vita libidinosa,  
inter Fornicatores, 8.  
& Scorta, 9.  
Osculando (basiando)  
palpando,  
amplexando,  
& tripudiando. 10.

Fortitude.

CXVI.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude, 1.  
is undaunted in Adversity,

Fortitudo, 1.  
impavida est in Adversis.

and bold as a Lion, 2.  
 but not haughty in Prosperity,  
 leaning on her own Pillar, 3.  
 of Constancy;  
 and being the same in all  
 things, ready to undergo both  
 estates with an even mind.

She receiveth the strokes  
 of Misfortune  
 with the Shield, 4.  
 of Sufferance:  
 and keepeth off the Passions,  
 the enemies of quietness,  
 with the Sword, 5.  
 of Valour.

& confidens, ut *Leo*, 2.  
 at non tumida in *Secundis*,  
 innixa suo *Columini*, 3.  
*Constantia*;  
 & eadem in omnibus,  
 parata ad ferendam utramque  
 fortunam æquo animo.

Excipit ictus  
*Infortunii*,  
*Clypeo*, 4.  
*Tolerantia*:  
 & propellit *Affectus*,  
 hostes *Euthymia*,  
*Gladio*, 5.  
*Virtutis*.

Patience.

CXVII.

*Patientia.*



Patience, 1.  
 endureth Calamities, 2.

*Patientia*, 1.  
 tolerat Calamitates, 2.



and Wrongs, 3. meekly  
like a Lamb, 4.

as the fatherly chastisement  
of God. 5.

In the mean while she lean-  
eth upon the Anchor of Hope,  
6. (as a Ship, 7.

tossed by waves in the Sea),  
she prayeth to God, 8.

weeping,  
and expecteth the Sun, 10.  
after cloudy weather, 9.  
suffering evils,  
and hoping better things.

On the contrary,  
the impatient Person, 11.  
waileth, lamenteth,  
rageth against himself, 12.  
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.  
and yet doth no good;  
at the last he despaireth,  
and becometh his own mur-  
derer. 14.

Being full of rage, he de-  
sireth to revenge wrongs.

& Injurias, 3. humiliter  
ut Agnus, 4.

tanquam paternam ferulam  
Dei. 5.

Interim innititur  
Spei Anchoræ, 6.

(ut Navis, 7.  
fluctuans mari)

Deo supplicat, 8.

illacrymando,  
& expectat Phœbum, 10.

post Nubila, 9.

ferens mala,  
sperans meliora.

Contra,  
Impatiens, 11.

plorat, lamentatur,  
debacchatur, 12. in seipsū,

obmurmurat ut Canis, 13.

& tamen nil proficit;

tandem desperat,

& fit Autochir. 14.

Furibundus cupit  
vindicare injurias.

Humanity.

CXVIII.

Humanitas.



Men are made  
for one another's good ;  
therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely  
in thy Countenance, 1.  
gentle and civil  
in thy Behaviour and Man-  
ners, 2.

affable and true spoken  
with thy Mouth, 3.  
affectionate and candid  
in thy Heart. 4.

So love,  
and so shalt thou be loved ;  
and there will be  
a mutual Friendship, 5.  
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.  
hearty, gentle, and  
wishing well on both parts.

Froward Men are  
hateful, testy, unpleasant,

*Homines facti sunt  
ad mutua commoda ;  
ergò sint humani.*

*Sis suavis & amabilis  
Vultu, 1.  
comis & urbanus  
Gestu ac Moribus, 2.*

*affabilis & verax  
Ore, 3.  
candens & candidus  
Corde. 4.*

*Sic ama,  
sic amaberis ;  
& fiat  
mutua Amicitia, 5.  
ceu Turturum, 6.  
concors, mansueta,  
& benevola utrinque.*

*Morosi homines sunt  
odiosi, torvi, illepidi,*

contentious, angry, 7.  
 cruel, 8.  
 and implacable,  
 (rather Wolves and Lions,  
 than Men)  
 and such as fall out among  
 themselves; hereupon  
 they fight in a Duel. 9.

Envy, 10.  
 wisheth ill to others,  
 pineth away herself.

contentiosi, iracundi, 7.  
 crudeles, 8.  
 ac implacabiles,  
 (magis Lupi & Leones,  
 quàm homines)  
 & inter se discordes;

hinc confligunt Duello. 9.  
 Invidia, 10.  
 malè cupiendo aliis,  
 conficit seipsam.

Justice.

CXIX.

Justitia.



Justice, 1.  
 is painted, sitting  
 on a square stone, 2.  
 for she ought to be immove-  
 able; with hood-winked  
 eyes, 3. that she may not  
 respect persons;  
 stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia, 1.  
 pingitur, sedens  
 in lapide quadrato, 2.  
 nam debet esse immobilis;  
 obvelatis oculis, 3.  
 ad non respiciendum  
 personas;  
 claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

*to be reserved  
for the other party ;*

*Holding in her right Hand  
a Sword, 5.*

*and a Bridle, 6.*

*to punish*

*and restrain evil men ;*

*Besides,*

*a pair of Balances, 7.*

*in the right scale, 8. whereof  
Deserts,*

*and in the left, 9.*

*Rewards being put,*

*are made even one with ano-  
ther ; and so good Men are in-  
cited to virtue, as it were  
with Spurs. 10.*

*In Bargains, 11.*

*let Men deal candidly ;*

*let them stand to their*

*Covenants and Promises ;*

*let that which is given one  
to keep,*

*and that which is lent,  
be restored :*

*let no man be pillaged, 12.  
or hurt, 13.*

*let every one have his own :  
these are the precepts of  
Justice.*

*Such things as these are  
forbidden in God's 5th and  
7th Commandment,  
and deservedly punished on  
the Gallows and the Wheel.  
14.*

*reservandam  
alteri parti ;*

*Tenens dextrâ  
Gladium, 5.*

*& Frænum, 6.*

*ad puniendum*

*& cœercendum malos ;*

*Præterea,*

*Stateram, 7.*

*cujus dextræ Lanci, 8.*

*Merita,*

*Sinistræ, 9.*

*Præmia imposita,*

*sibi invicem exequantur ;*

*atque ita boni incitantur ad  
virtutem,*

*ceu Calcaribus. 10.*

*In Contractibus, 11.*

*candidè agatur ;*

*stetur*

*Pactis & Promissis ;*

*Depositum,*

*& Mutuum,*

*reddantur :*

*nemo exfiletur, 12.*

*aut lædatur, 13.*

*suum cuique tribuatur :*

*hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.*

*Talia prohibentur,  
quinto & septimo Dei  
Præcepto,*

*& meritò puniuntur*

*Cruce ac Rotâ. 14.*

Liberality.

CXX.

Liberalitas.



## Liberality, 1.

keepeth a mean about Riches,  
which she honestly seeketh,  
that she may have somewhat  
to bestow on them that want. 2

She clotheth, 3.  
nourisheth, 4.  
and enricheth; 5.  
these with a cheerful Coun-  
tenance, 6.

and a winged Hand. 7.  
She submitteth her wealth, 8.  
to herself, not herself to it,  
as the covetous man, 9. doth,  
who hath, that he may have,  
and is not the Owner,  
but the Keeper of his goods;  
and being unsatiable,  
always scrapeth together, 10.  
with his Nails.

## Liberalitas, 1.

servat modum circa *Divitias*,  
quas honestè quærit,  
ut habeat quod  
largiatur *Egenis*. 2.

Hos vestit, 3.  
nutrit, 4.  
ditat, 5.  
Vultu hilari, 6.

& *Manu alata*. 7.

Subjicit *opes*, 8.  
sibi, non se illis,  
ut *Avarus*, 9.  
qui habet, ut habeat,  
& non est *Possessor*,  
sed *Custos bonorum suorum*;  
& insatiabilis,  
semper corradit, 10.  
Unguibus suis.



*Moreover, he spareth  
and keepeth  
hoarding up, 11.  
that he may always have.*

*But the Prodigal, 12.  
badly spendeth things  
well gotten,  
and at the last wanteth.*

*Sed & parcat  
& adservat,  
occludendo, 11.  
ut semper habeat.*

*At Prodigus, 12,  
malè disperdit  
benè parta,  
ac tandem eget.*

## CXXI.

### Society betwixt Man and Wife.



### *Societas Conjugal.*

#### Marriage

*was appointed by God  
in Paradise, for mutual  
help, and the Propagation  
of mankind.*

*A young man (a single  
man) being to be married,  
should be furnished*

#### *Matrimonium*

*institutum est à Deo  
in Paradiso, ad mutuum  
adjutorium, & Propagatio-  
nem generis humani.*

*Vir Juvenis (Calebs)  
conjugium initurus,  
instructus sit*

either with Wealth,  
or a Trade and Science,  
which may serve  
for getting a living ;  
that he may be able  
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself  
a Maid that is Marriageable,  
(or a Widow)  
whom he loveth ;  
nevertheless a greater re-  
gard is to be had of Virtue,  
and Honesty,  
than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not  
betroth her to himself closely,  
but entreateth for her,  
as a Woer,  
first to the Father, 1.  
and then the Mother, 2.  
or the Guardians,  
or Kinsfolks, by such  
as help to make the match. 3.  
When she is espoused to him,  
he becometh the Bridegroom,  
4. and she the Bride, 5.  
and the Contract is made,  
and an Instrument of Dowry,  
6. is written.

At the last  
the Wedding is made,  
where they are joined toge-  
ther by the Priest, 7.  
giving their Hands, 8. one to  
another,  
and Wedding-rings, 9.  
then they feast with  
the witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called  
Husband and Wife ;  
when she is dead, he becometh  
a Widower.

aut Opibus,  
aut Arte & Scientiâ,  
quæ sit  
de pane lucandro ;  
ut possit  
sustentare Familiam.

Deinde eligit sibi  
Virginem Nubilem,  
(aut Viduam)  
quam adamat ; ubi  
tamen major ratio  
habenda Virtutis  
& Honestatis,  
quàm Formæ aut Dotis.

Posthæc, non clam despon-  
det sibi cam,  
sed ambit,  
ut Procus,  
apud Patrem, 1.  
& Matrem, 2.  
vel apud Tutores,  
& Cognatos, per  
Pronubos. 3.

Eâ sibi desponsâ,  
fit Sponsus, 4.  
& ipsa Sponsa, 5.  
fiuntque Sponsalia,  
& scribitur Instrumentum  
Dotale. 6.

Tandem  
fiunt Nuptiæ,  
ubi copulantur  
à Sacerdote, 7.  
datis Manibus, 8. ultrò  
citroque,  
& Annulis Nuptialibus, 9.  
tum epulantur cum  
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur  
Maritus & Uxor ;  
hâc mortuâ ille fit  
Viduus.

## CXXI.

## The Tree of Consanguinity

*Arbor Consanguinitatis.*

*In Consanguinity*  
*there touch a Man, 1.*  
*in Lineal Ascent,*  
*the Father*  
*(the Father-in-law) 2.*  
*and the Mother*  
*(the Mother-in-law) 3.*  
*the Grandfather, 4.*  
*and the Grandmother, 5.*  
*the great Grandfather, 6.*  
*and the great Grandmother, 7.*  
*the great great*  
*Grandfather, 8.*  
*the great great*  
*Grandmother, 9.*  
*the great great Grandfather's*  
*Father, 10.*  
*the great great Grandmo-*  
*ther's Mother, 11.*

*Hominem, 1.*  
*Consanguinitate attingunt*  
*in Linea ascendenti,*  
*Pater*  
*(Vitricus) 2.*  
*& Mater*  
*(Noverca) 3.*  
*Avus, 4.*  
*& Avia, 5.*  
*Proavus, 6.*  
*& Proavia, 7.*  
*Abavus, 8.*  
*& Abavia, 9.*  
*Atavus, 10.*  
*& Atavia, 11.*

the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.  
the great great Grandmother's Grandmother. 13.

*Those beyond these are called Ancestors.* 14. . . 14.

*In a Lineal descent,*  
the Son (the Son-in-law) 15.  
and the Daughter (the Daughter-in-law) 16.

*the Nephew,* 17.

*and the Niece,* 18.

*the Nephew's Son,* 19. *and*

*the Nephew's Daughter,* 20.

*the Nephew's Nephew,* 21.

*and the Niece's Niece,* 22.

*the Nephew's Nephew's Son,* 23.

*the Niece's Niece's Daughter,* 24.

*the Nephew's Nephew's Nephew,* 25.

*the Niece's Niece's Niece.* 26.

*Those beyond these are called Posterity.* 27. . . 27.

*In a Collateral Line are*  
the Uncle by the Father's side, 28.

*and the Aunt by the Father's side,* 29.

*the Uncle by the Mother's side,* 30.

*and the Aunt by the Mother's side,* 31.

*the Brother,* 32.

*and the Sister,* 33.

*the Brother's Son,* 34.

*the Sister's Son,* 35.

*and the Cousin by the Brother and Sister.* 36.

*Tritvaus,* 12.

*& Tritavia.* 13.

*Ulteriores dicuntur Majores.* 14. . . 14.

*In Linea descendenti,*  
*Filius (Privignus)* 15.  
*& Filia (Privigna)* 16.

*Nepos,* 17.

*& Neptis,* 18,

*Pronepos,* 19.

*& Proneptis,* 20.

*Abnepos,* 21.

*& Abneptis,* 22.

*Atnepos,* 23.

*& Atneptis,* 24.

*Trinepos,* 25.

*& Trineptis.* 26.

*Ulteriores dicuntur Poster.* 27. . . 27.

*In Linea Collateralisunt Patruus,* 28.

*& Amita,* 29.

*Avunculus,* 30.

*& Matertera,* 31.

*Frater,* 32.

*& Soror,* 33.

*Patruelis,* 34.

*Sobrinus,* 35.

*& Amitinus.* 36.

## CXXIII.

## The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

*Societas Parentalis.*

**Married Persons**  
*(by the blessing of God)*  
 have Issue,  
 and become Parents.

*The Father, 1. begetteth,*  
*and the Mother, 2. beareth*  
*Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4.*  
*(sometimes Twins.)*

*The Infant, 5.*  
*is wrapped in*  
*Swaddling-clothes, 6.*  
*is laid in a Cradle, 7.*  
*is suckled by the Mother*  
*with her Breasts, 8.*  
*and fed with Pap, 9.*

*Afterwards it learneth*  
*to go by a Standing-stool, 10.*

**Conjuges,**  
*(ex benedictione Dei)*  
*suscipiunt Sobolem (Prolem)*  
*& fiunt Parentes.*

*Pater, 1. generat,*  
*& Mater, 2. parit*  
*Filios, 3. & Filias, 4.*  
*(aliquando Gemellos.)*

*Infans, 5.*  
*involvitur Fasciis, 6.*

*reponitur in Cunas, 7.*  
*lactatur a matre*  
*Uteribus, 8.*  
*& nutritur Pappis. 9.*

*Deinde discit*  
*incedere Serpenteris, 10.*



*playeth with Rattles, 11.  
and beginneth to speak.*

*As it beginneth to grow  
older, it is accustomed to  
Piety, 12.*

*and Labour, 13.*

*and is chastised, 14.*

*if it be not dutiful.*

*Children owe to Parents  
Reverence and Service.*

*The Father maintaineth  
his Children  
by taking pains. 15.*

*ludit Crepundiis, 11.  
& incipit fari.*

*Crescente ætate,  
adsuescit*

*Pietati, 12.*

*& Labori, 13.*

*& castigatur, 14.*

*si non sit morigerus.*

*Liberi debent Parentibus  
Cultum & Officium.*

*Pater sustentat  
Liberos*

*laborando. 15.*

## CXXIV.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.



### *Societas Herilis.*

The Master  
(the good man of the House)  
1. hath Men-servants, 2.

*Herus*  
(*Pater-familias*) 1.  
habet *Famulos* (*Servos*) 2.

the Mistress  
(the good wife of the House,) 3. Maidens. 4.

*They appoint these their Work, 6.*

*and divide them their Tasks, 5. which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loss; for which their Wages, and Meat and Drink are allowed them.*

*A Servant was heretofore a Slave, over whom the Master had power of life and death.*

*At this day the poorer sort serve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.*

*Hera*  
(*Mater-familias*) 3.  
*Ancillas.* 4.

*Illi mandant his Opera, 6.*

*& distribuunt Laborum Pensa, 5.*

*quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure & dispendio; pro quo Merces & Alimonia præbentur ipsis.*

*Servus olim erat Muncipium, in quem Domino potestas fuit vitæ & necis.*

*Hodiè pauperiores serviunt liberè, conducti mercede.*

A City.

CXXV.

Urbs.



*Of many Houses  
is made a Village, 1.*

*Ex multis Domibus  
fit Pagus, 1.*

or a Town, or a City. 2.

*That and this are fenced  
and begirt with a Wall, 3.  
a Trench, 4.*

Bulwarks, 5.  
and Pallisadoes. 6.

*Within the Walls is  
the void Place, 7.  
without, the Ditch. 8.*

*In the Walls are  
Fortresses, 9.  
and Towers: 10.  
Watch-Towers, 11.*

*are upon the higher places.*

*The entrance into a City is  
made out of the Suburbs, 12.  
through the Gates, 13.  
over the Bridge. 14.*

*The Gate hath a  
Portcullis, 15.  
a Draw-Bridge, 16.  
two-leaved Doors, 17.  
Locks and Bolts,  
as also Bars. 18.*

*In the Suburbs are  
Gardens, 19.  
and Garden-houses, 20.  
and also Burying-places. 21.*

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*. 2.

*Istud & hæc muniuntur  
& cinguntur Manibus (Mu-  
ro) 3. Vallo, 4.*

*Aggeribus, 5.*

*& Vallis. 6.*

*Intra muros est  
Pomærium, 7.*

*extrâ, Fossa. 8.*

*In mœnibus sunt  
Propugnacula, 9.  
& Turres: 10.*

*Specula, 11.*

*extant in editioribus locis.*

*Ingressus in Urbem fit  
ex Suburbio, 12.*

*per Portam, 13.*

*super Pontem. 14.*

*Porta habet*

*Cataractas, 15.*

*Pontem versatilem, 16.*

*Valvas, 17.*

*Claustra, & Repagula,  
ut & Vectes. 18.*

*In Suburbiis sunt  
Horti, 19.*

*& Suburbana, 20.*

*ut & Cæmeteria. 21.*

## CXXVI.

## The inward Parts of a City.

*Interiora Urbis.*

*Within the City are*

Streets, 1.

*paved with stones ;*

Market-places, 2.

*(in some places with*  
Galleries) 3.

and narrow Lanes. 4.

*The public Buildings*  
are in the middle of the City,  
the Church, 5.

the School, 6.

the Guild-hall, 7.

the Exchange. 8.

*About the Walls and the*  
Gates are the Magazine, 9.

the Granary, 10.

Inns, Alehouses,

Cooks Shops, 11.

*Intra urbem sunt*

*Plateæ (Vici) 1.*

*stratæ lapidibus ;*

*Fora, 2.*

*(alicubi cum*

*Porticibus) 3.*

*& Angiportis. 4.*

*Publica ædificia*

*sunt in medio Urbis,*

*Templum, 5.*

*Schola, 6.*

*Curia, 7.*

*Domus Mercaturæ. 8.*

*Circa Mœnia & Portas*

*Armamentarium, 9.*

*Granarium, 10.*

*Diversoria, Popinæ,*

*& Cauponæ, 11.*

*the Play-house, 12.  
and the Hospital. 13.*

*In the by-places  
are Houses of Office, 14.  
and the Prison. 15.*

*In the chief Steeple  
is the Clock, 16.  
and the Watchman's Dwel-  
ling. 17.*

*In the Streets are Wells. 18.*

*The River, 19. or Beck,  
runneth about the City,  
serveth to wash away the  
filth.*

*The Tower, 20.  
standeth in the highest part  
of the City.*

*Theatrum, 12.  
Nosocomion. 13.*

*In recessibus,  
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.  
& Custodia (Carcer) 15.*

*In turre primariâ  
est Horologium, 16.  
& habitatio Vigilum. 17.*

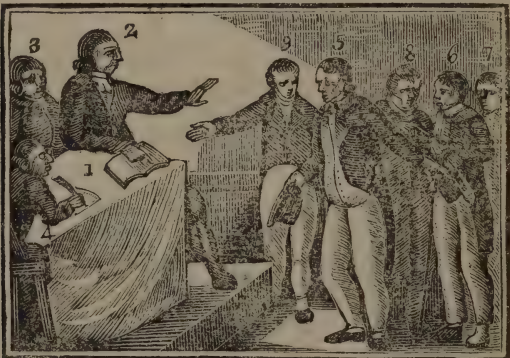
*In Plateis sunt Putei. 18.  
Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,  
interfluens Urbem,  
inservit eluendis sordibus.*

*Arx, 20.  
extat in summo  
Urbis.*

Judgment.

CXXVII.

Judicium.



*The best Law, is  
a quiet agreement,  
made either by themselves,*

*Optimum Jus, est  
placida conventio,  
facta vel ab ipsis,*



*betwixt whom the suit is,  
or by an Umpire.*

*If this do not proceed,  
they come into Court, 1.  
(heretofore they judged  
in the Market-place ;  
at this day in the Moot-hall)  
in which the Judge, 2.  
sitteth with his Assessors : 3.  
the Clerk, 4.  
taketh their Votes in writing.*

*The Plaintiff, 5.  
accuseth the Defendant, 6.  
and produceth Witnesses, 7.  
against him.*

*The Defendant excuseth  
himself by a Counsellor, 8.  
whom the Plaintiff's Coun-  
sellor, 9. contradicts.*

*Then the Judge  
pronounceth Sentence,  
acquitting the innocent,  
and condemning him  
that is guilty,  
to a Punishment,  
or a Fine,  
or Torment.*

*inter quos lis est,  
vel ab Arbitro.*

*Hoc si non procedit.  
venitur in Forum, 1.  
(olim judicabant  
in Foro,  
hodiè in Prætorio)  
cui Judex (Prætor) 2.  
præsidet cum Assessoribus :  
3. Dicographus, 4.  
excipit Vota calamo.*

*Actor, 5.  
accusat Reum, 6.  
& producit Testes, 7.  
contra illum.*

*Reus excusat  
se per Advocatum, 8.  
cui Actoris Procurator, 9.  
contradicit.*

*Tum Judex  
Sententiam pronunciat,  
absolvens insontem,  
& damnans  
sontem  
ad Pœnam,  
ad Multam,  
vel ad Supplicium.*

## CXXVIII.

## The tormenting of Malefactors.

*Supplicia Malefactorum.*

Malefactors, 1.  
are brought  
from the Prison, 3.  
(where they are wont to be  
tortured) by Serjeants, 2.  
or dragged with a Horse, 15.  
to a place of Execution.

Thieves, 4.  
are hanged by the Hangman,  
6. on a Gallows. 5.

Whoremasters  
are beheaded. 7.

Murderers  
and Robbers  
are either laid upon a Wheel,  
8. having their Legs broken,  
or fastened upon a Stake. 9.

Witches

Malefici, 1.  
producuntur  
è Carcere, 3.  
(ubi torqueri solent)  
per Lictores, 2.  
vel equo raptantur, 15.  
ad locum Supplicii.

Fures, 4.  
suspenduntur a Carnifice, 6.  
in Patibulo. 5.

Mæchi  
decollantur. 7.

Homicidæ (Sicarii)  
ac Latrones (Piratæ)  
vel imponuntur Rotæ  
crucifragio plexi, 8.  
vel Palo infiguntur. 9.

Striges (Lamiæ)

*are burnt in a great Fire, 10.* cremantur super Rogum. 10.

*Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.* Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur elinguantur, 11.

*or have their Hand, 12.* aut plectuntur Manu, 12.

*cut off upon a Block, 13.* super Cippum, 13.

*or are burnt with Pincers. 14.* aut Foreipibus, 14. uruntur.

*They that have their Life given them,* Vitâ donati,

*are set on the Pillory, 16.* constringuntur Numellis, 16.

*are strapadoed, 17.* luxantur, 17.

*are set upon a wooden Horse, 18.* imponuntur Equuleo, 18.

*have their Ears cut off, 19.* truncantur Auribus, 19.

*are whipped with Rods, 20.* caduntur Virgis, 20.

*are branded,* Stigmatæ notantur,

*are banished,* relegantur,

*are condemned* damnantur

*to the Gallies,* ad Triremes,

*or to perpetual Imprisonment.* vel ad Carcerem perpetuum

*Traitors are pulled in pieces with four Horses.* Perduelles discerpuntur quadrigis.

## Merchandizing. CXXIX. Mercatura.



## Wares

*brought from other places,  
are either exchanged  
in an Exchange, 1.  
or exposed to sale  
in Warehouses, 2.  
and they are sold  
for Money, 3.  
being either measured  
with an Ell, 4.  
or weighed  
in a Pair of Balances. 5.*

*Shopkeepers, 6.  
Pedlars, 7.  
and Brokers, 8.  
would also be called  
Merchants. 9.*

*The Seller  
braggeth of a thing  
that is to be sold,*

## Merces

*aliunde allatæ,  
vel commutantur  
in domo commerciorum, 1.  
vel exponuntur venum  
in Tabernis mercimoniorum,  
2. & venduntur  
pro Pecuniâ (monetâ) 3.  
vel mensuratæ  
Ulnâ, 4.  
vel ponderatæ  
Librá. 5.*

*Tabernarii, 6.  
Circumforanei, 7.  
& Scrutarii, 8.  
etiam volunt dici  
Mercatores. 9.*

*Venditor  
ostentat rem  
promercalem,*

and setteth the rate of it,  
and how much  
it may be sold for.

The Buyer, 10. cheapeneth  
and offereth the price.

If any one  
bid against him, 11.  
the thing is delivered to him  
that promiseth the most.

& indicat pretium,  
quanti  
liceat.

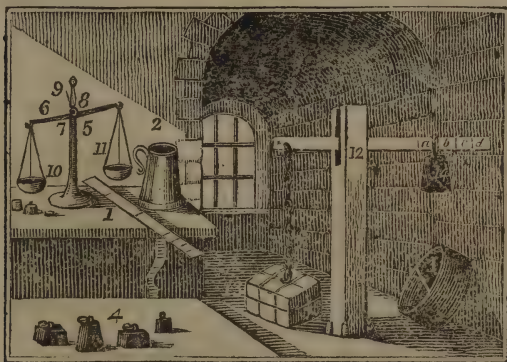
Emptor, 10. licetur,  
& pretium offert.

Si quis  
contraliceretur, 11.  
ei res addicetur  
qui pollicetur plurimum.

## CXXX.

Measures and Weights.

*Mensuræ & Pondera.*



We measure things that  
hang together with an Ell, 1.  
liquid things  
with a Gallon, 2.  
and dry things  
by a two-bushel measure. 3.

We try the heaviness of  
things by Weights, 4.  
and Balances. 5.

In this is first

Res continuas metimur  
Ulnâ, 1.  
liquidas,  
Congio, 2.  
aridas,  
Medimno. 3.

Gravitatem rerum experi-  
mur Ponderibus, 4.  
& Librâ, (balance) 5.

In hac primò est



<p>the Beam, 6.  in the midst whereof  is a little Axle-tree, 7. above  the cheeks and the hole, 8.  in which the Needle, 9.  moveth itself to and fro ;  on both sides  are the Scales, 10.  hanging by little Cords. 11.  The Brasier's Balance, 12.  weigheth things by hanging  them on a Hook, 13.  and the Weight, 14.  opposite to them,  which in (a) weigheth just as  much as the thing,  in (b) twice so much,  in (c) thrice so much, &amp;c.</p>	<p>Jugum, (Scapus) 6.  in cujus medio  Axiculus, 7. superius  trutina &amp; agina, 8.  in quâ Examen, 9.  sese agitat ;  utrinque  sunt Lances, 10.  pendentes Funiculis. 11.  Statara, 12.  ponderat res, suspendendo  illas Unco, 13.  &amp; Pondus, 14.  ex opposito,  quod in (a) æqui ponderat  rei,  in (b) bis tantum,  in (c) ter, &amp;c.</p>
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Physic.

CXXXI.

Ars Medica.



<p>The Patient, 1.  sendeth for a Physician, 2.</p>	<p>Ægrotans, 1.  accersit Medicum, 2.</p>
---	---

who feeleth his Pulse, 3.  
and looketh upon his Water, 4.  
and then prescribeth  
a Receipt in a Bill ; 5.

That is made ready  
by the Apothecary, 6.  
in an Apothecary's Shop, 7.  
where Drugs  
are kept in Drawers, 8.  
Boxes, 9.

and Gally-pots ; 10.

And it is  
either a Potion, 11.  
or Powder, 12.  
or Pills, 13.  
or Troches, 14.  
or an Electuary. 15.

Diet and Prayer, 16.  
is the best Physic.

The Surgeon, 18.  
cureth Wounds, 17.  
and Ulcers,  
with Plasters. 19.

qui tangit ipsius *Arteriam*, 3.  
& inspicit *Urinam*, 4.  
tum præscribit  
*Medicamentum* in *Schedula*; 5.

Istud paratur  
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.  
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.

ubi *Pharmaca*  
adservantur in *Capsulis*, 8.  
*Pyxidibus*, 9.

& *Lagenis* ; 10.

Estque  
vel *Potio*, 11.  
vel *Pulvis*, 12.  
vel *Pillula*, 13.  
vel *Pastilli*, 14.  
vel *Electuarium*. 15.

*Dieta* & *Oratio*, 16.  
est optima *Medicina*.

*Chirurgus*, 18.  
curat *Vulnera*, 17.  
& *Ulcera*,  
*Spleniis* (*emplastris*) 19.

## A Burial.

## CXXXII.

## Sepultura.



## Dead Folks

*heretofore were burned,  
and their Ashes  
put into an Urn. 1.*

*We enclose  
our dead Folks  
in a Coffin, 2.  
lay them upon a Bier, 3.  
and see they be carried out  
in a Funeral Pomp,  
towards the Church-yard, 4.  
where they are laid  
in the Grave, 6.  
by the Bearers, 5.  
and are interred ;  
this is covered with  
a Grave-stone, 7.  
and is adorned  
with Tombs, 8.  
and Epitaphs. 9.*

## Defuncti

*olim cremabantur,  
& Cineres  
recondebantur in Urna. 1.*

*Nos includimus  
nostros Demortuos  
Loculo, (Capulo) 2.  
imponimus Feretro, 3.  
& curamus efferri  
Pompâ Funebri,  
versus Cœmeterium, 4.  
ubi inferuntur  
Sepulchro, 6.  
a Vespillonibus, 5.  
& humanatur ;  
hoc tegitur  
Cippo, 7.  
& ornatur  
Monumentis, 8.  
ac Epitaphiis. 9.*

*As the Corps go along,  
Psalms are sung,  
and the Bells are rung. 10.*

*Funere prodeunte,  
Hymni cantantur,  
& Campanæ, 10. pulsantur.*

A Stage-Play.

CXXXIII.

*Ludus Scenicus.*



*In a Play-house, 1.  
(which is trimmed  
with Hangings, 2.  
and covered with Curtains, 3.)  
Comedies and Tragedies are  
acted,  
wherein memorable things are  
represented;  
as here, the History  
of the Prodigal Son, 4.  
and his Father, 5.  
by whom he is entertained,  
being returned home.*

*The Players act,  
being in disguise;  
the Fool, 6. maketh Jests.*

*In Theatro, 1.  
(quod vestitur  
Tapetibus, 2.  
& tegitur Sifariis, 3.)  
Comædiæ vel Tragædiæ  
aguntur,  
quibus repræsentantur  
memorabiles;  
ut hic, Historia  
de Filio prodigo, 4.  
& Patre, 5. ipsius,  
i quo recipitur,  
domum redux.*

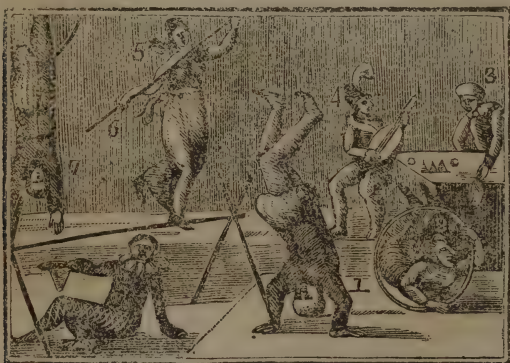
*Actores (Histriones;  
agunt personati;  
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.*

*The chief of the Spectators*  
*sit in the Gallery ; 7.*  
*the common Sort stand*  
*on the Ground, 8.*  
*and clap the hands,*  
*if any thing please them.*

*Spectatorum primarii,*  
*sedent in Orchestra, 7*  
*plebs stat*  
*in Cavea, 8.*  
*& plaudit,*  
*si quid arridet.*

Sleights.

CXXXIV.

*Præstigiæ.*

*The Tumbler, 1.*  
*maketh several Shows,*  
*by the nimbleness of his body,*  
*walking to and fro*  
*on his Hands,*  
*leaping*  
*through a Hoop, 2. &c.*

*Sometimes also*  
*he danceth, 4.*  
*having on a Vizard.*

*The Juggler, 3.*  
*showeth sleights,*  
*out of a Purse.*

*Præstigiator, 1.*  
*facit varia Spectacula,*  
*volubilitate corporis,*  
*deambulando*  
*manibus,*  
*saliendo*  
*per Circulum, 2. &c.*

*Interdum etiam*  
*tripudiat, 4.*  
*Larvatus.*

*Agyrta, 3.*  
*facit præstigiās*  
*ex marsupio.*

*The Rope-dancer, 5.  
goeth and danceth  
upon a Rope,  
holdeth a Poise, 6.  
in his hand ;  
or hangeth himself  
by the hand or foot, 7. &c.*

*Funambulus, 5.  
graditur & saltat  
super Funem,  
tenens Haltorem, 6.  
manu ;  
aut suspendit se  
manu vel pede, 7. &c.*

## The Fencing-School. CXXXV. *Palæstra.*



*Fencers  
meet in a Duel  
in a Fencing-place,  
fighting with Swords, 1.  
or Pikes, 2.  
and Halberds, 3.  
or Short-swords, 4.  
or Rapiers, 5.  
having Balls at the point,  
(lest they wound one another  
mortally)  
or with two-edged Swords  
and a Dagger, 6. together.*

*Pugiles  
congregiuntur Duello  
in Palæstra,  
decertantes vel Gladiis, 1.  
vel Hastilibus, 2.  
& Bipennibus, 3.  
vel Semispathis, 4.  
vel Ensibus, 5.  
mucronem obligatis,  
(ne lædant lethaliter)  
vel Frameis  
& Pugione, 6. simul.*



**Wrestlers, 7.**

*(among the Romans  
in time past were naked  
and anointed with Oil)  
take hold of one another,  
and strive whether  
one can throw the other,  
especially by tripping up his  
heels. 8.*

**Hood-winked Fencers, 9.**

*fought with their Fists  
in a ridiculous strife, to wit,  
with their Eyes covered.*

**Luctatores, 7.**

*(apud Romanos  
olim nudi  
& inuncti Oleo)  
prehendunt se invicem,  
& annituntur uter  
alterum prosternere possit,  
præprimis supplantando. 8.*

**Andabatæ, 9.**

*pugnabant pugnis  
ridiculo certamine, nimirum  
oculis obvelatis.*

---

**Tennis-play. CXXXVI. Ludus Pilæ.**



*In a Tennis Court, 1.  
they play with a Ball, 2.  
which one throweth,  
and another taketh,  
and sendeth it back  
with a Racket; 3.*

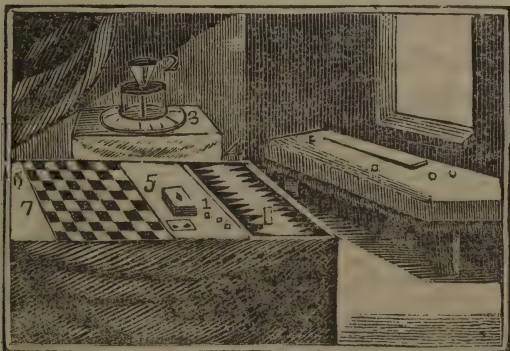
*In Sphæristerio, 1.  
luditur Pilâ, 2.  
quam alter mittit,  
alter excipit,  
& remittit  
Reticulo; 3.*

and that is the Sport  
of Noblemen  
to stir their Body.

A Wind-ball, 4.  
being filled with Air,  
by means of a Ventil,  
is tossed to and fro  
with the Fist, 5.  
in the open Air.

idque est Lusus  
Nobilium  
ad commotionem Corporis.  
*Follis*, (pila magna) 4.  
distenta Aëre,  
ope *Epistomii*,  
reverberatur  
*Pugno*, 5.  
sub dio.

## Dice-Play. CXXXVII. *Ludus Aleæ.*



We play with Dice, 1.  
either they that throw the  
most take up all;  
or we throw them  
through a Casting-box, 2.  
upon a Board, 3.  
marked with figures,  
and this is Dice-players  
game at casting Lots.

Men play by Luck and Skill  
at Tables  
in a pair of Tables, 4.  
and at Cards. 5.

*Tesseris*, (talis) 1. ludimus,  
vel *Plistobolendam*;

vel immittimus illas  
per *Fritillum*, 2.  
in *Tabellam*, 3.  
notatam numeris,  
idque est *Ludus Sortilegii*  
*Aleatorum*.

*Sorte & Arte* luditur  
*Calculis*  
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.  
& *Chartis lusoriis*. 5.

*We play at Chess  
on a Chess-board, 6.  
where only art beareth the  
sway.*

*The most ingenious Game,  
is the Game at Chess, 7.  
wherein as it were two  
Armies fight together  
in Battle.*

*Ludimus Abaculis  
in Abaco, 6.  
ubi sola ars regnat.*

*Ingeniosissimus Ludus est  
Ludus Latrunculorum, 7.  
quo veluti duo Exercitus  
confligunt Prælio.*

Races.

CXXXVIII. *Cursus Certamina.*



*Boys exercise themselves  
in running either upon the  
Ice, 1.*

*in Scrick Shoes, 2.*

*where they are carried also  
upon Sleds, 3.*

*or in the open Field,  
making a Line, 4.*

*which he that desireth to win,  
ought to touch, but not to run  
beyond it.*

*Heretofore Runners, 5.  
ran betwixt Rails, 6.*

*Pueri exercent se  
cursu, sive super Glaciem, 1.*

*Diabathris, 2.*

*ubi etiam vehuntur*

*Trahis, 3.*

*sive in Campo,*

*designantes Lineam, 4.*

*quam qui vincere cupit  
debet attingere, at non ultra  
procurrere.*

*Olim decurrebant Cursores,  
5. inter Cancellos, 6.*

to the Goal; 7.  
and he that touched it first  
received the Prize, 8.  
from him that gave the  
Prize. 9.

At this Day Tilting  
(or the Quintain) is used,  
(where a Hoop, 11.  
is struck at with  
a Truncheon, 10.)  
instead of Horse-races,  
which are grown out of use.

ad Metam, 7.  
& qui primum contingebat  
eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*.  
(*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*. 9.

Hodie *Hastiludia*  
habentur,  
(ubi *Circulus*, 11.  
petitur *Lancea*, 10.)

loco *Equiriorum*, quæ  
abierunt in *desuetudinem*.

Boys' Sport.

CXXXIX.

*Ludi Pueriles.*



Boys use to play  
either with Bowling-stones,  
1. or throwing a Bowl, 2.  
at Nine pins, 3.  
or striking a Ball  
through a Ring, 5.  
with a Bandy, 4.  
or scourging a Top, 6.  
with a Whip, 7.

*Pueri solent ludere*  
*vel Globis fictilibus*, 1.  
*vel jactantes Globum*, 2.  
*ad Conas*, 3.  
*vel mittentes Sphæram*  
*per Annulum*, 5.  
*Clava*, 4.  
*versantes Turbinem*, 6.  
*Flagello*, 7.

*or shooting with a Trunk, 8.* | *vel jaculantes Sclopo, 8.*  
*and a Bow, 9.* | *& Arcu, 9.*  
*or going upon Stilts, 10.* | *vel incedentes Grallis, 10.*  
*or tossing and swinging* | *vel super Petaurum, 11. se*  
*themselves upon a Merry-* | *agitantes & oscillantes.*  
*totter. 11.*

## CXL.

## The Kingdom and the Region.

*Regnum & Regio.*

*Many Cities and Villages*  
*make a Region*  
*and a Kingdom.*

*The King or Prince*  
*resideth in the chief City ;*  
*the Noblemen, Lords,*  
*and Earls dwell*  
*in the Castles, 2.*  
*that lie round about it ;*  
*the Country People*  
*dwell in Villages, 3.*

*Multæ Urbes & Pagi*  
*faciunt Regionem*  
*& Regnum.*

*Rex aut Princeps*  
*sedet in Metropoli ; 1.*  
*Nobiles, Barones,*  
*& Comites habitant*  
*in Arcibus, 2.*  
*circumjacentibus ;*  
*Rustici*  
*in Pagis, 3.*



*He hath his toll-places  
upon navigable Rivers, 4.  
and high Roads, 5.  
where Portage and Tollage  
is exacted of them  
that sail  
or travel.*

*Habet telonia sua  
juxta flumina navigabilia, 4.  
& Vias regias, 5.  
ubi Portorium & Vectigal  
exigitur  
a navigantibus  
& iter facientibus.*

## CXLI.

Regal Majesty.

*Regia Majestas.*

*The King, 1.  
sitteth on his Throne, 2.  
in Kingly State,  
with a stately Habit, 3.  
crowned with a Diadem, 4.  
holding a Sceptre, 5.  
in his Hand,  
being attended  
with a Company of Courtiers.*

*The chief among these, are  
the Chancellor, 6.  
with the Counsellors*

*Rex, 1.  
sedet in suo Solio, 2.  
in regio splendore,  
magnifico Habitu, 3.  
redimitus Diademate, 4.  
tenens Sceptrum, 5.  
manu,  
stipatus  
frequentiâ Aulicorum.*

*Inter hos primarii sunt  
Cancellarius, 6.  
cum Consiliariis*



and Secretaries,  
*the* Lord-marshal, 7.  
*the* Comptroller, 8.  
*the* Cup-bearer, 9.  
*the* Taster, 10.  
*the* Treasurer, 11.  
*the* High Chamberlain, 12.  
*and the* Master of *the* Horse.  
 13.

*There are subordinate to these*  
*the* Noble Courtiers, 14.  
*the* Noble Pages, 15.  
*with the* Chamberlains,  
*and* Lacquies, 16.  
*the* Guard, 17.  
*with their* Attendance.

*He solemnly giveth Audience*  
*to the* Ambassadors of *Foreign*  
*Princes.* 18.

*He sendeth*  
*his* Vicegerents,  
 Deputies,  
 Governors, Treasurers,  
 and Ambassadors,  
*to other places,*  
*to whom he sendeth*  
 new Commissions  
*ever and anon by the* Posts. 19.

*The* Fool, 20.  
*causeth laughter*  
*by his* toysome actions.

& Secretariis,  
*Præfectus Prætorii,* 7.  
*Aula Magister,* 8.  
*Pocillator,* (pincerna) 9.  
*Dapifer,* 10.  
*Thesaurarius,* 11.  
*Archi-Cubicularius,* 12.  
 & *Stabuli Magister.* 13.

Subordinantur his  
*Nobiles Aulici,* 14.  
*Nobile Famulitium,* 15.  
 cum *Cubiculariis,*  
 & *Cursoribus,* 16.  
*Stipatores,* 17.  
 cum *Satellitio.*

Solemniter recipit  
*Legatos*  
*exterorum.* 18.

Ablegat  
*Vicarios suos,*  
*Administratores,*  
*Præfectos, Quæstores,*  
 & *Legatos,*  
*aliorum,*  
 quibus mittit  
*Mandata nova*  
*subinde per Veredarios.* 19.

*Morio,* 20.  
 movet risum  
*ludicris Actionibus.*



If we be to make War,  
Soldiers are listed. 1.

Their Arms are,  
a Head-piece, 2.  
(which is adorned with a  
Crest) and the Armour,  
whose parts are a Collar, 3.  
a Breast-plate, 4.  
Arm-pieces, 5.  
Leg-pieces, 6.  
Greaves, 7.  
with a Coat of Mail, 8.  
and a Buckler; 9.  
these are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are,  
a Sword, 10.  
a two-edged Sword, 11.  
a Falchion, 12.  
which are put up into  
a Scabbard, 13.  
and are girded with a Girdle,  
14.  
or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est,  
scribuntur Milites. 1.

Horum Arma sunt,  
Galea (Cassis, 2.)  
(quæ ornatur Cristâ)  
Armatura,  
cujus partes Torquis ferreus,  
3. Thorax, 4.  
Brachialia, 5.  
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.  
Manicæ, 7.  
cum Lorica, 8.  
& Scuto (Clypeo); 9.  
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.

Offensiva sunt,  
Gladius, 10.  
Framea, 11.  
& Acinaces, 12.  
qui reconduntur  
Vaginâ, 13.  
accinguntur Cingulo, 14.  
vel Baltheo, 15.

(a Scarf, 16.

*serveth for ornament*)

a two-handed Sword, 17.

and a Dagger. 18.

*In these is the Haft, 19.*

*with the Pummel, 20.*

*and the Blade, 21.*

*having a Point ; 22.*

*in the middle are the*

*Back, 23. and the Edge. 24.*

*The other Weapons are*

*a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.*

*(in which is the Haft, 27.*

*and the Head, 28.)*

*a Club, 29. and a Whirlebat. 30.*

*They fight at a distance*

*with Muskets, 31.*

*and Pistols, 32.*

*which are charged with Bul-*

*lets, 33. out of a Bullet-bag, 34.*

*and with Gun-powder,*

*out of a Bandalier. 35.*

(*Fascia militaris, 16.*

*inservit ornatui*)

*Romphea, 17.*

*& Pugio. 18.*

*In his est Manubrium, 19.*

*cum Pomo, 20.*

*& Verutum, 21.*

*cuspidatum ; 22.*

*in medio*

*Dorsum, 23. & Acies. 24.*

*Reliqua arma sunt*

*Hasta, 25. Bipennis, 26.*

*(in quibus Hastile, 27.*

*& Mucro, 28.)*

*Clava, 29. & Cæstus. 30.*

*Pugnatur eminüs*

*Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.*

*& Sclopis, 32.*

*quæ onerantur Globis, 33.*

*è Theca bombardica, 34.*

*& pulvere nitrato*

*è Pyxide pulveraria. 35.*

The Camps.

CXLIII.

Castra.



When a Design is undertaken,  
the Camp, 1. is pitched,  
and the Tents of Canvass, 2.  
or Straw, 3.  
are fastened with Stakes;  
and they entrench them about,  
for security's sake,  
with Bulwarks, 4.  
and Ditches; 5.  
Sentinels, 6.  
are also set;  
and Scouts, 7.  
are sent out.

Sallyings-out, 8.  
are made for Forage  
and Plunder sake,  
where they often cope with the  
Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.

The Pavilion  
of the Lord General  
is in the midst of the  
Camp. 10.

*Expeditione susceptâ,*  
*Castra, 1. locantur,*  
*& Tentoria Linteis, 2.*  
*vel Stramentis, 3.*  
*figuntur Paxillis;*  
*eaque circumdant,*  
*securitatis gratiâ,*  
*Aggeribus, 4.*  
*& Fossis; 5.*  
*Excubiæ, 6.*  
*constituuntur;*  
*& Exploratores, 7.*  
*emittuntur.*

*Excursiones, 8.*  
*fiunt Fabulationis*  
*& Prædæ causâ,*  
*ubi sæpius configitur cum*  
*Hostibus, 9. velitando.*

*Tentorium*  
*summi Imperatoris*  
*est in medio Castrorum. 10.*

The Army and the Fight. CXLIV. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle

| Quando Pugna  
R 2

<i>is to be fought,</i>	<i>committenda est,</i>
<i>the Army is set in order,</i>	<i>Acies instruitur,</i>
<i>and divided into the Front, 1.</i>	<i>&amp; dividitur in Frontem, 1.</i>
<i>the Rear, 2.</i>	<i>Tergum, 2.</i>
<i>and the Wings. 3.</i>	<i>&amp; Alas (Cornua) 3.</i>
<i>The Foot, 4.</i>	<i>Peditatus, 4.</i>
<i>are intermixed</i>	<i>intermiscetur</i>
<i>with the Horse. 5.</i>	<i>Equitatu. 5.</i>
<i>That is divided</i>	<i>Ille distinguitur</i>
<i>into Companies,</i>	<i>in Centurias,</i>
<i>this into Troops.</i>	<i>hic in Turmas.</i>
<i>These carry Banners, 6.</i>	<i>Illi in medio ferunt Vex-</i>
<i>those Flags, 7.</i>	<i>illa, 6.</i>
<i>in the midst of them.</i>	<i>hæ Labara. 7.</i>
<i>Their Officers are,</i>	<i>Eorum Præfecti sunt,</i>
<i>Corporals, Ensigns,</i>	<i>Decuriones, Signiferi,</i>
<i>Lieutenants, Captains, 8.</i>	<i>Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.</i>
<i>Commanders of the Horse, 9.</i>	<i>Magistri Equitum, 9.</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonels,</i>	<i>Tribuni,</i>
<i>Colonels</i>	<i>Chiliarchæ,</i>
<i>and he that is the chief of all,</i>	<i>&amp; summum omnium,</i>
<i>the General.</i>	<i>Imperator.</i>
<i>The Drummers, 10.</i>	<i>Tympanistæ, 10.</i>
<i>and the Drumslades, 11.</i>	<i>&amp; Tympanotribæ, 11.</i>
<i>as also the Trumpeters, 12.</i>	<i>ut &amp; Tubicines, 12.</i>
<i>call to Arms,</i>	<i>vocant ad Arma</i>
<i>and inflame the Soldier.</i>	<i>&amp; inflammant Militem.</i>
<i>At the first onset</i>	<i>Primo Conflictu,</i>
<i>the Muskets, 13.</i>	<i>Bombardæ, 13.</i>
<i>and Ordnance, 14. are shot off.</i>	<i>&amp; Tormenta, 14. exploduntur.</i>
<i>Afterwards they fight, 15.</i>	<i>Postea pugnatur, 15.</i>
<i>hand to hand</i>	<i>cominūs</i>
<i>with Pikes and Swords.</i>	<i>Hastis &amp; Gladiis.</i>
<i>They that are overcome</i>	<i>Victi</i>
<i>are slain, 16.</i>	<i>trucidantur, 16.</i>
<i>or taken Prisoners,</i>	<i>vel capiuntur,</i>
<i>or run away. 17.</i>	<i>vel aufugiunt. 17.</i>
<i>They that are for the re-</i>	<i>Succenturiati, 18.</i>
<i>serve, 18.</i>	
<i>come upon them</i>	<i>superveniunt</i>



out of the places where they *ex insidiis*.  
lie in wait.

The Carriages, 19.  
are plundered.

*Impedimenta*, 19.  
*spoliantur*.

## The Sea-Fight. CXLV. *Pugna Navalis*.



*A Sea-Fight*  
*is terrible,*  
*when huge Ships,*  
*like Castles,*  
*run one upon another*  
*with their Beaks, 1.*  
*or shatter one another*  
*with their Ordnance, 2.*  
*and so, being bored through,*  
*they drink in*  
*their own Destruction,*  
*and are sunk. 3.*

*Or when they are set on fire,*  
*and either by the firing of*  
*Gun-powder, 4.*

*Navale prælum*  
*terribile est,*  
*quum ingentes Naves,*  
*veluti Arces,*  
*concurrunt*  
*Rostris, 1.*  
*aut se invicem quassant*  
*Tormentis, 2.*  
*atque ita perforatæ,*  
*imbibunt*  
*perniciem suam,*  
*& submerguntur. 3.*  
*Aut quum igne corripun-*  
*tur, & vel ex incendio*  
*pulveris tormentarii, 4.*

men are blown into the Air,  
or are burnt in the midst of  
the waters,  
or else leaping into the Sea,  
are drowned.

A Ship that flieth away, 5.  
is overtaken  
by those that pursue her, 6.  
and is taken.

homines ejiciuntur in aërem,  
vel exuruntur in mediis  
aquis,  
vel etiam desilientes in Mare,  
suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5.  
intercipitur  
ab insequentibus, 6.  
& capitur.

## CXLVI.

The Besieging of a City. *Obsidium Urbis.*



A City  
that is like to endure a Siege,  
is first summoned  
by a Trumpeter, 1.  
and persuaded to yield ;  
which if it refuseth to do,  
it is assaulted by the Be-  
sieggers, and taken by Storm,  
either by climbing over the  
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs  
passura Obsidionem,  
primum provocatur  
per Tubicinem, 1.  
& invitatur ad deditionem ;  
quod si abnuat facere,  
oppugnatur ab obsidentibus,  
& occupatur,  
vel muros per Scalas, 2.  
transcendendo,

*or breaking them down*  
*with Battering-engines, 3.*  
*or demolishing them*  
*with great Guns, 4.*  
*or breaking through the*  
*Gates*  
*with a Petard, 5.*  
*or casting Granadoes, 6.*  
  
*out of Mortar-pieces, 7.*  
*into the City,*  
*by Engineers, 8.*  
*(who lie behind*  
*Leaguer-baskets, 9.)*  
*or overthrowing it with*  
*Mines*  
*by Pioneers. 10.*

They that are besieged  
*defend themselves*  
*from the Walls, 11.*  
*with fire and stones, &c.*  
*or break out by force. 12.*

A City  
 that is taken by storm  
*is plundered,*  
*destroyed,*  
*and sometimes laid even with*  
*the ground.*

*aut diruendo*  
*Arietibus, 3.*  
*aut demoliendo*  
*Tormentis, 4.*  
*vel dirumpendo*  
*portas*  
*Exostra, 5.*  
*vel ejaculando Globos Tor-*  
*mentarios, 6.*  
*e Mortariis (balistis) 7.*  
*in urbem*  
*per Balistarios, 8.*  
*(qui latitant post*  
*Gerras, 9.)*  
*vel subvertendo Cuniculis*  
  
*per Fossores. 10.*  
*Obsessi*  
*defendunt se*  
*de Muris, 11.*  
*ignibus, lapidibus, &c.*  
*aut erumpunt. 12.*  
*Urbs*  
*vi expugnata,*  
*diripitur,*  
*exciditur,*  
*interdum æquatur*  
*solo.*

Religion.

CXLVII.

Religio.



## Godliness, 1.

*the Queen of Virtues,*  
*worshippeth God, 4. devout-*  
*ly; the Knowledge of God,*  
*being drawn either from the*  
*Book of Nature, 2.*

*(for the work commendeth*  
*the Work-Master )*  
*or from the*

*Book of Scripture; 3.*

*she meditateth upon*  
*his Commandments contained*  
*in the Decalogue, 5.*

*and treading Reason under*  
*foot,*

*that barking Dog, 6.*

*she giveth Faith, 7.*

*and assent*

*to the Word of God,*  
*and calleth upon him, 8.*  
*as a Helper in adversity.*

Divine Services

## Pietas, 1.

*Regina Virtutum,*  
*colit Deum, 4. humiliter;*  
*Notitiâ Dei,*  
*haustâ vel ex*  
*Libro Naturæ, 2.*

*(nam opus commendat*  
*Artificem)*  
*vel ex*

*Libro Scripturæ; 3.*

*recolit*

*mandata ejus comprehensa*  
*in Decalogo, 5.*

*& conculcans Rationem,*

*oblatrantem Canem, 6.*

*præbet Fidem, 7.*

*& assensum*

*Verbo Dei,*  
*eumque invocat, 8.*

*ut opitulatorem in adversis.*

Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9.  
in which are the Choir, 10.

with the Altar, 11.  
the Vestry, 12.  
the Pulpit, 13.  
Seats, 14.  
Galleries, 15.  
and a Font. 16.

*All men perceive  
that there is a God,  
but all men do not  
rightly know God.*

*Hence are divers Religions,  
whereof four are reckoned  
yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.  
in quo est *Penetrale*,  
*Adytum*, 10.  
cum *Altari*, 11.  
*Sacrarium*, 12.  
*Suggestus*, 13.  
*Subsellia*, 14.  
*Ambones*, 15.  
& *Baptisterium*. 16.

Omnes homines sentiunt  
esse Deum,  
sed non omnes  
rectè nôrunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ *Religiones*  
quarum IV. numerantur  
adhuc *primariæ*.

Gentilism.

CXLVIII.

*Gentilismus.*



*The Gentiles feigned  
to themselves near upon  
twelve thousand Deities.*

*The chief of them were  
Jupiter, 1. President, and  
Petty-God of Heaven;*

*Gentiles finxerunt  
sibi prope  
XII M. Numina.*

*Eorum præcipua erant  
Jupiter, 1. Præses, &  
Deaster Celi;*

Neptune, 2. of the Sea ;  
 Pluto, 3. of Hell ;  
 Mars, 4. of War ;  
 Apollo, 5. of Arts ;  
 Mercury, 6. of Thieves,  
*Merchants,*  
*and Eloquence ;*  
 Vulcan (Mulciber)  
*of Fire and Smiths ;*  
 Æolus, of Winds ;  
*and the most obscene of all the*  
*rest, Priapus.*

*They had also*  
*Womanly Deities :*  
*such as were Venus, 7.*  
*the Goddess of Loves*  
*and Pleasures,*  
*with her little son Cupid, 8.*  
 Minerva (Pallas)  
*with the nine Muses, of Arts ;*  
 Juno, of Riches, and Wed-  
 dings ; Vesta, of Chastity ;  
 Ceres, of Corn ;  
 Diana, of Hunting,  
*and Fortune ;*  
*and besides these, Morbona,*  
*and Febris herself.*

*The Egyptians,*  
*instead of God,*  
*worshipped all sorts*  
*of Beasts and Plants,*  
*and whatsoever they saw*  
*first in the morning.*

*The Philistines offered*  
*to Moloch, 9. their Children*  
*to be burnt alive.*

*The Indians, 10. even at this*  
*day, worship the Devil. 11.*

*Neptunus, 2. Maris ;*  
*Pluto, 3. Inferni ;*  
*Mars, 4. Belli ;*  
*Apollo, 5. Artium ;*  
*Mercurius, 6. Furum,*  
*Mercatorum,*  
*& Eloquentiæ ;*  
*Vulcanus (Mulciber)*  
*Ignis & Fabrorum ;*  
*Æolus, Ventorum ;*  
*& obscænissimus,*  
*Priapus.*

*Habuerant etiam*  
*Muliebria Numina :*  
*qualia fuerunt Venus, 7.*  
*Dea Amorum,*  
*& Voluptatum,*  
*cum filiolo Cupidine, 8.*  
*Minerva (Pallas)*  
*cum novem Musis, Artium ;*  
*Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptia-*  
*rum ; Vesta, Castitatis ;*  
*Ceres, Frumentorum ;*  
*Diana, Venationum,*  
*& Fortuna ;*  
*quin & Morbona,*  
*ac Febris ipsa.*

*Egyptii,*  
*pro Deo,*  
*colebant omne genus*  
*Animalium & Plantarum,*  
*& quicquid conspicabantur*  
*primum mane.*

*Philistæi offerebant*  
*Moloch, (Saturno) 9. In-*  
*fantes*  
*cremandos vivos.*

*Indi, 10. etiamnum*  
*venerantur Cacodæmona. 11.*



Judaism.

CXLIX.

Judaismus.



*Yet the true Worship  
of the true God,  
remained with the Patriarchs,  
who lived before,  
and after the Flood.*

*Amongst these,  
that Seed of the Woman,  
the Messias of the World,  
was promised to Abraham, 1.  
the Founder of the Jews,  
the Father of them that be-  
lieve : and he*

*(being called away from the  
Gentiles) with his Posterity,  
being marked with the Sacra-  
ment of Circumcision, 2.  
made a peculiar People,  
and Church of God.*

*Afterwards God  
gave his Law,  
written with his own Finger  
in Tables of Stone, 5.  
to this People*

*Verus tamen Cultus  
veri Dei,  
remansit apud Patriarchas,  
qui vixerunt ante,  
& post Diluvium.*

*Inter hos,  
Semen illud Mulieris,  
Messias Mundi,  
promissus est Abrahamo, 1.  
Fundatori Judæorum,  
Patri credentium :  
& ipse*

*(avocatus a Gentilibus)  
cum Posteris,  
notatus Sacramento Cir-  
cumcisionis, 2.  
constitutus singularis Popu-  
lus, & Ecclesia Dei.*

*Postea Deus  
exhibuit Legem suam,  
scriptam digito suo,  
in Tabulis Lapideis, 5.  
huic Populo*

S

by Moses, 3.  
in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore, he ordained  
the eating the Paschal Lamb, 6.  
and Sacrifices  
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.  
by Priests, 8.  
and Incense, 9.  
and commanded a Taberna-  
cle, 10. with the Ark of the  
Covenant, 11. to be made :  
and besides,  
a Brazen Serpent, 12.  
to be set up against the biting  
of Serpents in the Wilderness.

All which things  
were Types of the Messias  
to come,  
whom the Jews yet look for.

per Mosen, 3.  
in Monte Sinai. 4.

Porro ordinavit  
manducationem Agni Pascha-  
lis, 6. & Sacrificia  
offerenda in Altari, 7.  
per Sacerdotes, 8.  
& Suffitus, 9.  
& jussit Tabernaculum, 10.  
cum Arca Fœderis, 11.  
fieri :  
præterea,  
æneum Serpentem, 12.  
erigi contra morsum  
Serpentum in Deserto.

Quæ omnia  
Typhi erant Messia  
venturi,  
quem Judæi adhuc expectant.

Christianity.

CL.

Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal  
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus  
Dei Filius, 3.

being promised to  
 our first Parents in Paradise,  
 at the last being  
 conceived by the Holy Ghost,  
 in the most holy womb  
 of the Virgin Mary, 1.  
 of the royal house of David,  
 and clad with human flesh,  
 came into the World  
 at Bethlehem of Judæa,  
 in the extreme poverty  
 of a Stable, 2.  
 in the fullness of time,  
 in the year of the world  
 3970, but pure from all sin,  
 and the name of Jesus  
 was given him,  
 which signifieth a Saviour.  
 When he was sprinkled  
 with holy Baptism, 4.  
 (the Sacrament  
 of the new Covenant)  
 by John, his Forerunner, 5.  
 in Jordan,  
 the most sacred Mystery  
 of the divine Trinity,  
 appeared by the Father's  
 voice, 6.  
 (whereby he testified  
 that this was his Son)  
 and the Holy Ghost,  
 in the shape of a Dove, 7.  
 coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the  
 fourth year of his age, unto the  
 30th year, he declared who  
 he was, his words and works  
 manifesting his Divinity, be-  
 ing neither owned, nor enter-  
 tained by the Jews, because  
 of his voluntary poverty.

promissus  
*Protoplastis in Paradiso,*  
 tandem  
 conceptus per *Sanctum Spi-*  
*ritum* in sanctissimo utero  
*Virginis Mariæ*, 1.  
 de domo regiâ *Davidis*,  
 & indutus humanâ carne,  
 prodiit in mundum  
*Bethlehema Judæa*,  
 in summâ paupertate  
*Stabuli*, 2;  
 impleto tempore,  
*Anno Mundi* 3970,  
 sed mundus ab omni peccato,  
 & nomen *Jesu*  
 impositum fuit ei,  
 quod significat *Salvatorem*.  
 Hic cum imbueretur  
*sacro Baptismo*, 4.  
 (*Sacramento*  
*novi Fæderis*)  
 à *Johanne præcursore suo*, 5.  
 in *Jordane*, apparuit  
 sacratissimum *Mysterium*  
*Divinæ Trinitatis*,  
*Patris voce*, 6.

(quâ testabatur  
 hunc esse *Filium suum*)  
 & *Spiritu sancto*  
 in specie *Cumbæ*, 7.  
 delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore, quarto  
 anno ætatis suæ, usque ad an-  
 num tricesimum, declaravit  
 quis esset, verbis & operibus  
 præ se ferentibus *Divinita-*  
*tem*, nec agnitus, nec ac-  
 ceptus a *Judæis*, ob volunta-  
 riam paupertatem.

<p> <i>He was at last taken by these</i>  <i>(when he had first instituted</i>  <i>the Mystical Supper, 8.</i>  <i>of his Body and Blood,</i>  <i>for a Seal</i>  <i>of the new Covenant,</i>  <i>&amp; the remembrance of himself)</i>  <i>carried to the Judgment-Seat</i>  <i>of Pilate,</i>  <i>Governor under Cæsar,</i>  <i>accused and condemned</i>  <i>as an innocent Lamb ;</i>  <i>and being fastened on a Cross,</i>  <i>9. he died,</i>  <i>being sacrificed upon the Altar</i>  <i>for the sins of the World.</i>  <i>But when he had revived by</i>  <i>his Divine Power, he rose</i>  <i>again the third day</i>  <i>out of the Grave, 10.</i>  <i>and forty days after</i>  <i>being taken up</i>  <i>from Mount Olivet, 11.</i>  <i>into Heaven, 12.</i>  <i>and returning thither</i>  <i>whence he came,</i>  <i>he vanished as it were,</i>  <i>while the Apostles, 13.</i>  <i>gazed upon him,</i>  <i>to whom he sent</i>  <i>his Holy Spirit, 14.</i>  <i>from Heaven, the tenth day</i>  <i>after his Ascension,</i>  <i>and them,</i>  <i>(being filled with his power)</i>  <i>into the World</i>  <i>to preach of him ;</i>  <i>being henceforth to come again</i>  <i>to the last Judgment,</i>  <i>sitting in the mean time</i> </p>	<p> <i>Captus tandem ab his</i>  <i>(quum prius instituisset</i>  <i>Canam Mysticam, 8.</i>  <i>Corporis &amp; Sanguinis sui,</i>  <i>in Sigillum</i>  <i>novi Fæderis,</i>  <i>&amp; sui recordationem)</i>  <i>raptus ad Tribunal</i>  <i>Pilati,</i>  <i>Præfecti Cæsarei,</i>  <i>accusatus &amp; damnatus est</i>  <i>Agnus innocentissimus ;</i>  <i>actusque in Crucem, 9.</i>  <i>mortem subiit,</i>  <i>immolatus in arâ</i>  <i>pro peccatis mundi.</i>  <i>Sed quum revixisset</i>  <i>divinâ suâ virtute, surrexit</i>  <i>tertia die</i>  <i>è Sepulchro, 10.</i>  <i>&amp; post dies XL.</i>  <i>sublatus</i>  <i>de Monte Oliveti, 11.</i>  <i>in Cælum, 12.</i>  <i>&amp; eo rediens</i>  <i>unde venerat,</i>  <i>quasi evanuit,</i>  <i>Apostolis, 13.</i>  <i>aspectantibus,</i>  <i>quibus misit</i>  <i>Spiritum Sanctum, 14.</i>  <i>de Cælo, decima</i>  <i>die post Ascensum,</i>  <i>ipsos vero,</i>  <i>(hac virtute impletos)</i>  <i>in mundum</i>  <i>prædicaturos ;</i>  <i>olim rediturus</i>  <i>ad Judicium extremum,</i>  <i>interea sedens</i> </p>
--	--

at the right hand  
of the Father,  
and interceding for us.

From this Christ  
we are called Christians,  
and are saved in him alone.

ad dextram

Patris,

& intercedens pro nobis.

Ab hoc Christo

dicimur Christiani,

inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism.

CLI.

*Mahometismus.*



Mahomet, 1.  
a warlike Man,  
invented to himself  
a new Religion,  
mixed with Judaism,  
Christianity and Gentilism,  
by the advice of a Jew, 2.  
and an Arian Monk, 3.  
named Sergius; feigning,  
whilst he had the Fit of the  
Falling-Sickness,  
that the Archangel Gabriel,  
and the Holy Ghost,  
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.  
Homo bellator,  
excogitabat sibi  
novam Religionem,  
mixtam ex Judaismo,  
Christianismo, & Gentilismo,  
consilio Judæi, 2.  
& Monachi Ariani, 3.  
nomine Sergii; fingens,  
dum laboraret Epilepsia,  
Archangelum Gabrielem,  
& Spiritum Sanctum,  
secum colloqui,



using a Pigeon, 4.  
to fetch meat  
out of his Ear.

*His Followers*  
refrain themselves  
from Wine;  
are circumcised,  
have many Wives:  
build Chapels, 5.  
from the Steeples whereof  
they are called to Holy Service  
not by Bells,  
but by a Priest; 6.  
they wash themselves often, 7.  
they deny the Holy Trinity:  
they honour Christ,  
not as the Son of God,  
but as a great Prophet,  
yet less than Mahomet;  
they call their Law  
the Alcoran.

*adsuefaciens Columbam, 4.*  
*petere Escam*  
*ex aure sua.*

*Asseclæ ejus*  
abstinent se  
à *Vino*;  
circumciduntur,  
sunt *Polygami*:  
exstruunt *Sacella, 5.*  
de quorum *Turriculis*  
convocantur ad sacra  
non a *Campanis*,  
sed a *Sacerdote*; 6.  
sæpius se abluunt, 7.  
negant *S. S. Trinitatem*:  
*Christum honorant*,  
non ut *Dei Filium*,  
sed ut magnum *Prophetam*,  
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;  
*Legem suam vocant*  
*Alcoran.*

## God's Providence. CLII. *Providentia Dei.*



*Men's States*

*Humanæ Sortes*



are not to be attributed  
to Fortune or Chance,  
or the Influence of the Stars,  
(Comets, 1.

indeed are wont to portend no  
good)

but to the provident

Eye of God, 2.

and to his governing hand, 3.

even our Sights,

or Oversights,

or even our Faults :

but God is not the Author of  
Sin.

God hath his Ministers  
and Angels, 4.

who accompany a Man, 5.

from his birth,

as Guardians,

against wicked Spirits,

or the Devil, 6.

who every minute

layeth wait for him,

to tempt

and vex him.

Woe to the mad

Wizards and Witches,

who give themselves to the  
Devil,

(being enclosed in a Circle, 7.

calling upon him,

with Charms) ;

they dally with him

and fall from God !

for they shall receive their  
reward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt

*Fortunæ aut Casui.*

aut *influxui Siderum,*

( *Cometæ,* 1.

quidem solent nihil boni por-  
tendere)

sed provido

*Dei Oculo,* 2.

& ejusdem *Manui rectrici,* 3.

etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ,*

vel *Imprudentiæ,*

vel etiam *Noxæ :*

Deus autem non est auctor  
Peccati.

*Deus habet Ministros suos*

& *Angelos,* 4.

qui associant se *Homini,* 5.

à nativitate ejus,

ut *Custodes,*

contra malignos *Spiritus,*

seu *Diabolum,* 6.

qui minutatim

struit insidias ei,

ad tentandum

vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus

*Magis & Lamiis*

qui *Cacodæmoni* se dedunt,

(*inclusi Circulo,* 7.

eum advocantes

*incantamentis*)

cum eo colludunt

& à Deo deficiunt !

nam cum illo

*mercedem accipient.*

The last Judgment. CLIII. *Judicium extremum.*

For the last day  
shall come  
which shall raise up the  
Dead, 2.  
with the sound of a Trumpet,  
1. and summon the Quick  
with them  
to the Judgment-seat  
of Christ Jesus, 3.  
(appearing in the Clouds)  
to give an Account  
of all things done.

When the Godly and Elect,  
4. shall enter into life eternal  
into the place of Bliss,  
and the new Jerusalem. 5.

But the wicked  
and the damned, 6.  
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.  
with the Devils, 7.  
to be there tormented for  
ever.

Nam dies novissima  
veniet,  
quæ resuscitabit Mortuos, 2.

voce Tubæ, 1.  
& citabit Vivos  
cum illis  
ad Tribunal  
Jesu Christi, 3.  
(apparentis in Nubibus)  
ad reddendam rationem  
omnium actorum.

Ubi pii (justi) & Electi, 4.  
introibunt in vitam æternam,  
in locum Beatitudinis,  
& novam Hierosolymam. 5.

Impii vero  
& damnati, 6.  
cum Cacodæmonibus, 7.  
in Gehennam, 8. detrudentur,  
ibi cruciandi æternum.

The Close.

CLIV.

Clausula.



*Thus thou hast seen in short  
all things  
that can be showed,  
and hast learned  
the chief Words  
of the English and Latin  
Tongue.*

*Go on now  
and read other good books  
diligently,  
and thou shalt become  
learned, wise, and godly.*

*Remember these things ;  
fear God, and call upon him,  
that he may bestow upon thee  
the Spirit of Wisdom.*

*Farewell.*

*Ita vidisti summam  
res omnes  
quæ poterunt ostendi,  
& didicisti  
Voces primarias  
Anglicæ & Latinæ  
Linguae.*

*Perge nunc  
& lege diligenter alios bonos  
Libros,  
ut fias  
doctus, sapiens, & pius.*

*Memento horum ;  
Deum time, & invoca eum,  
ut largiatur tibi  
Spiritus Sapientiæ.*

*Vale.*



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